The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,069—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1893.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	30th Sept.
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5145	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3945	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th ,,
† CLYDE	4198	500	J. S. Parth RNR.	25th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	9th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.
15th Nov. 29th Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th November.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 19th October, 16th November, and 14th December.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 10th October.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply t

C. BARBORO,
Agent

Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 11th, 1893.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
*CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	3,100	7th Oct.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	3rd October.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,389	30th ,,
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,460 tons, on the 1st October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,951 tons, on the 28th Sept., at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about the 25th September, calling at Malabar Coast Ports and Ceylon, as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th Sept., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th September, 1893. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,

Are FOR SALE at

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

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GENERAL STORES AND PROVISIONS.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
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MEDICINE CHESTS, &c., &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR

M. M. DeNEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use.
Rs. 32 per doz. Bottles ; Rs. 35 per doz. ½ Bottles.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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AN ICEBERG

IS A PRETTY COOL THING BUT IT ISN'T A PATCH ON

"FRUIT & HONEY." TOBACCO

WON'T BURN THE TONGUE IF YOU SMOKE 30 PIPES A DAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THOS. OGDEN, LD.

Procurable from all Stores and Dealers throughout India.
Retail of all Respectable Dealers.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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WORLD-FAMED

GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "Walter De Roos, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young man should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

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DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.

Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS' FRUIT LINCTUS.

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, and Consumptive Complaints, Price As. 8, and As. 14 per Bottle. Sold by all Dealers. MANUFACTURED BY

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

REGULATION SWORDS, ETC.

CASH OR V. P. P.

	Rs.
GENERAL'S	80
ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
INFANTRY	40
RIFLE	40
POLITICAL	60
PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in	boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.

EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS.

A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.

Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.

Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.

Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12 ; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194-6 ; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.

Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied

By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
FUTTEHALLY SHEIK AHMED,
NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT
AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION GIRLS' SCHOOL
(Opposite the Victoria Terminus),
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH, AT 9 P.M.,
IN AID OF THE INSTITUTION,
Under the kind Patronage of
Mrs. G. W. ROUGHTON,
Member of the Ladies' Committee.
PROGRAMME:
PART I.

Violin Solo .....{ Nocturne.....Chopin. / Masurka.....Wieniawski. Miss PEDRAZA.
Song .....By the Fountain.....Stephen Adams. Miss BENISTON.
Song .....Near Woodstock Town.....Traditional 1600. Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
Recitation .....Misadventures at Margate ...Ingoldsby. Mr. STEPHENSON.
Song .....Good-bye .....Tosti. Mrs. GRIEVES.
Song .....Ask Nothing more.....Theo. Marzials. Mr. A. HARRINGTON.
Song .....Romany Lass.....Stephen Adams. Mr. J. L. CLANCY.
Pianoforte Solo..Home Sweet Home.....Wehli. Left hand only (By special request). Miss FLOWER.

INTERVAL 10 MINUTES.

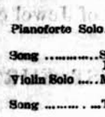
PART II.

Pianoforte Solo.....Spinnlied.....Henry Litolff. Miss WALTON.
Song .....She Wore a Wreath of Roses ...C. Knight. Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
Violin Solo .....Masurka Caprice .....Bohm. Miss PEDRAZA.
Song .....The Alarm .....Godfrey Marcks. Mr. A. HARRINGTON.
Song .....She Wandered Down the Mountain Side.....F. Clay. Mrs. GRIEVES.
Recitation .....My First and Last Appearance...Turner. Mr. STEPHENSON.
Song .....Out on the Deep.....Fred. N. Lohr. Mr. WOOD.
Vocal Duet.....Mother, can this the Glory be ?...S. Glover. Miss SIBBALD. Miss MEDCALF.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets (One Rupee each) to be obtained from the HEAD MISTRESS, L.B. Girls' School, and from Messrs. Laidlaw and Whiteaway, Rampart Row.
Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.; to Commence punctually at 9 P.M.
PIANO kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., LD.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.



THE following STEAMER having ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR WILL SAIL as under:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SAFARI	Asthausen..	1,432	30th September.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.
The Steamer is loading in Prince's Dock. No. F Shed.
For Freight and Passage apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 26th Sept., 1893.

NOTICE.

LOST or STOLEN, a FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPT for Rs. 7,000 in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, No. 29-365. Any information leading to its recovery or the prosecution of the thief (if stolen) will be Rewarded. Due notice has been given to the Bank. The Paper is non-negotiable. Apply to "B. A." care of WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Bankers and Agents, Bombay.

GENUINE ARMOUR PLATE FIRE AND THIEF-RESISTING
SAFES, BOXES AND DETECTOR (LOCKS), MANUFACTURED BY
C
H
CHUBB
B
B
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

SPECIALITIES
OF
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
(*By Direct Importation.*)

			Rs.	a.
Reg Reina, per box of		25...	7	8
*Corea	,,	25...	5	0
Trabucos	,,	25...	3	4
Caliope	,,	50...	6	0
Semiramis	,,	100...	11	0
Damas	,,	50...	8	0
Romeo y Julietta	,,	50...	5	0
Hidalgas	,,	100...	10	0
Zenobias (Spotted Cabanas)	,,	100...	9	0
Carolina	,,	100...	8	0
Delice, per packets of		20...	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

I take Especial Care in selecting the very finest Quality, so as to combine in my abovenamed Cigars a regularity of Smoking with the most delicate and delicious Flavours.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Meade & Co.)
HERBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCES STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, ,, 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street December 1892.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

AN Ad-Interim DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1893, at the Rate of Six per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 25th Instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 14th Instant.
By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1893.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th September, 1893, at 6 P.M.
By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.
All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
September 21, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Matter of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon Application at the Office of the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, in Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 18th Day of September, 1893, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, the fifth and final Dividend at the rate of eight and a quarter per cent. on all claims allowed by the Court and remaining unpaid in full, will be paid to the Creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such Application the Promissory Notes or such other Vouchers as are held by them.—Dated 12th day of September 1893.
MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
N. C. MACLEOD,
Official Liquidators.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 300 tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOGS; Delivery to be made into G. I. P. Trucks at Bombay, as under, after the inspection of the timber by the Company's representative:—
(a) Before the 10th of October, 1893 .....100 tons.
(b) Before the 31st of October, 1893 .....200 ,,
The successful Tenderer will be allowed the option of delivering the full quantity required, at once, if preferred.
The LOGS must be well seasoned, free from shakes, holes and sap and in all respects thoroughly sound. The approximate quantities and dimensions are to be as follows:—
(a) 19' by 14" by 14" .....260 tons.
(b) 19' by 15" by 14" ..... 50 ,,
(c) 21' by 15" by 14" ..... 50 ,,
Sealed Covers, each superscribed "Tender for Supply of Teak-timber," should reach the Office of the Agent, S.M. R., Dharwar, not later than the 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1893.
The rate quoted should be per ton of 50 cft. and should comprise all charges, including delivery, loading into G. I. P. trucks and consigning.
The Agent of the Company does not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.
C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.
Hubli, 20th Sept, 1893.

ACCOUCHEMENT IN ENGLAND.

AT well-furnished refined home of a LADY (Certified in Obstetrics). Doctor if Desired.
VERY MODERATE TERMS.
NURSE.—46, RADIPOLE ROAD, FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
OUR STOCK OF
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
For present Sowing, just to hand, in excellent condition.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(For Seasons 1893-94)
Is now ready, containing Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.
FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.
Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.
"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"
(By the late R. BARTON WEST, late editor "The Indian Gardener," &c.)
The most practical work on "Gardening in India" ever published.
Cloth Rs. 5; a few Copies in Limp paper at Rs. 3-8.
TO LET.
WHYTBANK CASTLE, Barlowgunge, Mussoorie.
A most commodious residence, Magnificent situation, extensive grounds, &c., &c.
Rent for remainder of Season, Rs. 500.
The above PROPERTY is also FOR SALE. Apply to
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES, Mussoorie.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

A BOON TO MEN. Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... ,, 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.
PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.
STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.
PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.
PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

INSURANCES.
FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
IS THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY
THREE THINGS:
I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)
If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once
PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.
Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN
POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,
Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,
At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—
Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 ,, 25 ,,
Rs. 16 4 0 ,, 30 ,,
Rs. 21 1 0 ,, 35 ,,
Rs. 29 0 0 ,, 40 ,,
A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.
MARK THE BUSINESS DONE
In 1892..... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date ..... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.
LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.
Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.
Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, watan and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs
Packing and Postage extra.

INSURANCES.
THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.
AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY
obtainable in India.
ASSETS.
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.
ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.
NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.
CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exceed .. £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£333,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£7,894,357
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 .....£4,673,399 | 1891 .....£7,894,337
1886 .....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058
THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Wetson, of Lowestoft.
One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.
One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibralta
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
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FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WINE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.
THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Special Meeting, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 6 p. m.
Concert, Indo-British Institution, 9 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Bormida entered, and the s. s. Ravenna left the dock on Sunday.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will not play at the Yacht Club this evening.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan Fair will be held at Middle Colaba Bazaar to-morrow evening.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner, on Monday next (weather permitting).

BITTEN BY A MONKEY.—On Saturday, one Gannoo Raghoo, aged twenty-eight years, employed, at the Victoria Gardens, while cleaning the cage of a monkey was bitten by the animal on the right leg.

A CHILD BURNT.—On Sunday night, a Mahomedan child, named Essabally Adamji, aged five years, while playing with a kerosine oil lamp, sustained injury to his body by setting his clothes on fire. The child was removed to the hospital.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE CONCERT.—We remind our readers of the concert, vocal and instrumental, to be held, in the Girls' School of the Indo-British Institution, at 9 p. m. We would bespeak the liberal support of the public on behalf of this deserving charity.

GRANT ROAD Y. M. C. A. BRANCH.—There will be a debate at the Rooms to-night, at 8-30. Subject: "Would the Amalgamation of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. be mutually beneficial?" Mr. J. Morris, C.E., will preside. Leader of the affirmative, Mr. E. W. Fritchley, leader of the negative, Mr. W. Lane. The meeting is open to ladies.

MISCHIEVOUS SOLDIERS.—A Municipal watchman, doing duty at Wodehouse Road, Colaba Railway Overbridge, where some repairs are going on, has made a report to the police, that some European soldiers threw stones at the lanterns placed on the excavations made on the road, on Saturday night, and after breaking three panes of the lantern decamped in the direction of Upper Colaba.

INCORRIGIBLE.—Mr. Pheroz Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case yesterday in which Raoji Tukaram, a notorious character, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of salt, the property of Dhunji Khimji. The accused, it appeared from the records, had been previously convicted ten times. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that the property found with the accused was only valued at Rs. 2-11, a very paltry amount, but had it been worth much his Worship would have committed him to the High Court Criminal Sessions.

DISPUTE ON BOARD THE FELBRIDGE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court William Anderson, Chief Engineer of the s.s. Felbridge, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for summons against Charles Swanson, a fireman on board the same vessel, charging him with assault. The chief engineer said that he told the fireman to obey the orders of the second engineer, but he defied the applicant, and challenged him to fight with him. The fireman also applied for summons against the chief engineer on a similar charge. The Magistrate granted summons to both the applicants, and made them returnable to-day (Tuesday).

THE TOUT NUISANCE.—A correspondent says that following the example of Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Webb, has likewise appointed an authorized petition-writer for the Mazagon Police Courts. Not long ago the Madras Presidency Magistrates strictly prohibited the touts there to have anything to do in those Courts or on the premises thereof or thereabouts. (*Vide Bombay Gazette*, 20th June, 1892.) These men are, indeed, greatly interfering with the practice of professional gentlemen who intend moving in the matter before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, and the Chief Presidency Magistrate for redress by bringing the matter to the notice of Government.

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN SCHOOL FUND.—We have been requested to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from Poona towards the maintenance of the schools started in Salsette, Bassein, and at Tanna, under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association. His Highness Aga Khan, Rs. 20; Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S., C.S.I., Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Trevor, C. S., Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C. S., and Sirdar Khan Bahadur Paddumjee Pestonjee, each Rs. 10; His Highness the Chief of Bhor, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dr. Dustoor Hoshung Jamasp, Major-General R. B. H. Blundell, and Rao Bahadur Coopooswamy N. Mudliar, each Rs. 5; Mr. Cooverjee Ardaseer, Rs. 3—total, Rs. 83.

"TABLE OF CALCULATIONS."—Mr. Kasinath Sadashiv has published the second edition of his work, entitled the Table of Calculations in three languages, (English, Guserati, and Marathi). The book is a very useful one to the traders, merchants, and accountants, and its popularity could be judged from the fact that in a short time the book has run into the second edition. Government have also accorded their patronage to the compiler of the tables by purchasing a large number of copies, for the use of the Accountant-General, Collectors and other officers of various departments of the Secretariat. It shows tables for fractional periods of a month of 31, 30, 29, or 28 days, the amount of salary or allowances due at rates varying from one pie to ten thousand rupees per mensem. The price of the book is one rupee.

ALLEGED RIOTING AND INCENDIARISM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Superintendents Brewin and Jones charged Natha Chaidu and five other Zulai Mahomedans with setting fire to the Municipal Stables, at Agripada, and with rioting on the 11th ultimo. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr Ghamat, barrister-at-law, defended the fourth accused, the rest of the accused conducting their defence in person. The circumstances of the case have already been published in these columns, The case for the prosecution having been closed, the accused, and the legal gentleman who represented one of them, intimated that they reserved their defence for the High Court. His Worship then framed the charge, and formally committed the accused to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—The following are the results of the matches in the second round of Inter-School Cricket Competition. As all the schools left in are at present engaged in holding their preliminary examinations the third round will not commence till the second week in October. The matches in this, the semi-final, round will most probably be played on the ground of the Parsee and Islam Gymkhanas. The final round will be played a week later on the Esplanade when two days will be set apart for the match. Elphinstone High School (46 and 79) beat the Fort High School (36) by 10 runs on the first innings. Sir J. J. P. B. Institute (104 for 5 wickets, innings declared closed) beat St. Xavier's High School (21 and 35) by an innings and 48 runs. New High School (127 for 9 wickets, innings declared closed) beat St. Peter's Boys' School (44) by 83 runs. Proprietary High School (54 and 91 for 3 wickets) beat the Bombay and Chandanwady High School (45) by 9 runs on the first innings.

A DISHONEST TINDAL.—Mr. Mynn, Acting Superintendent, Water Police, yesterday, charged Shybu Yacoob, tindal of a native craft, with theft of seven yards of canvas, belonging to the Royal Navy, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate. The accused was seen carrying the piece of canvas in his boat, and a policeman on duty challenged him. The accused could not give a satisfactory explanation, and the policeman reported the matter to Constable Coody of the water police, who brought the case to Mr. Mynn's notice. The latter officer investigated the matter, and asked the authorities at the Government Dockyard if they knew anything about the piece of canvas found with the accused. The police were told that it belonged to the Royal Navy. Superintendent Mynn thereupon proceeded to H. M.'s s. s. Tenasserim, the Commander of which identified the property in question, and sent Mr. Maclean, master-at-arms, to prosecute the accused and assist the police. The accused, who was defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader, stated in his defence, that he was given the piece of canvas by one Bezonji, from whose employ he was recently dismissed. The police who had made inquiries with respect to this matter also were satisfied that such was not the case and Bezonji himself denied having ever been in possession of that piece of canvas. Upon the evidence his Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to forty-five days' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING THE POSTAL AUTHORITIES.—Mr. Framji Bhicaji, Chief Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, yesterday, charged Luchasing Shantsing, a camp follower with the troops at Colaba, Bombay, in 1891, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, at the Esplanade Police Court, with cheating the postal authorities in respect of Rs. 20, the amount of a money-order. On the 12th October, 1891, a postal money order was sent down from Peshawar to Bombay, to the address of Esubsing Mahatabsing for a sum of twenty rupees. The addressee was not in Bombay, but the accused falsely represented that he was the man to whom the money-order was sent. He signed the receipt and received the amount. Some time after this the sender of the order and the real addressee met each other at Peshawar. The addressee denied having received the money and the matter was reported to the postal authorities at Peshawar. The accused was arrested and sent down to Bombay. The Magistrate adjourned the case for a fortnight to enable several witnesses to come down to Bombay from Peshawar.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The *Subodha Patrika* observes:—The appointment of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar as Vice-Chancellor of the University is sure to give general satisfaction and may well be welcomed as a fitting recognition by Lord Harris's Government of the valuable services rendered by the learned Doctor to the cause of Oriental scholarship and research during these twenty-five years. No better successor to the late Mr. Justice Telang could have been found for this responsible post, which at this time particularly requires, that it should be held by a man of culture, character, and sobriety. Dr. Bhandarkar has now retired on pension, and was contemplating a life of quiet, when suddenly this new duty has devolved on his shoulders. But, as the late Mr. Justice Telang in his usually happy way of expressing his thoughts, used to say, we cannot all enjoy retired positions, and cannot be choosers in the matter. Now that the learned Doctor has more leisure than he could command when he was in service, the public may well expect him to give it the advantage of his guiding hand in matters affecting its welfare and progress. He has proved an earnest and practical reformer, and it is men of his stamp—burning with the fire of moral force—that are needed to lead the community aright. The native public may well feel thankful to Lord Harris for having chosen the right man for the right place in appointing Dr. Bhandarkar as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

A "RECONCILIATION" FETE IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A meeting of about thirty Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen was held on Sunday last, on the premises of the "Deccanee Phoolmalee Mandali," Byculla, to consider what further steps should be taken in furtherance of the reconciliation between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, was called to the chair, and asked the meeting to express their views regarding a proposal, which had been made for the holding of a fete in the Victoria Gardens. Mr. Narayen Meghajee Lokhande stated that processions had passed through the streets in furtherance of a reconciliation between the two communities; but that nothing having yet been done in this direction in regard to the Byculla, Mazagon, and Doongree divisions a proposal had been brought forward to hold a fete in the Victoria Gardens with a similar object. On the motion of Mr. R. J. Hazelai, seconded by Mr. R. B. Malpey, it was resolved that a fete should be held in the Victoria Gardens from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., on the 1st October next. A sub-committee was appointed to raise subscriptions for holding the fete, and making all necessary arrangements in connection therewith, and Messrs. Narayen Meghajee Lokhande and V. K. Vendekar were appointed secretaries to the committee; while Messrs. D. H. Barde and J. H. Patel were appointed treasurers. The sub-committee was authorised to issue free tickets for admission to the fete among Hindu and Mahomedan work-people. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

ALLEGED NUISANCE FROM AN OIL AND SUGAR FACTORY.

MERWANJEE HORMUSJEE DUBASH VS. AVABAI WIDOW AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff in this case prayed that the defendants may be restrained from working or using certain factories so as to cause damage, annoyance, and other nuisance to the plaintiff, or any person occupying his property, by noise, smoke, or smell; that the defendants may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 550 for the damages already sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the nuisance, and such further sum as to the Court may seem fit for the damages the plaintiff may sustain until the nuisances are abated; that the defendants may be decreed to remove the obstruction forthwith, and restrain from erecting any buildings so as to interfere with or obstruct the access of light and air to the plaintiff's ancient windows, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the first defendant: and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharami, and Cama, appeared for the second and third defendants.

The plaintiff's case is that he is the owner of a large piece of land situated on the north side of the Nawab Tank Road, Mazagon, with an upper storeyed bungalow and two other large detached buildings standing thereon. These have from time to time been let out to tenants for residential quarters. In 1883, the plaintiff leased his property to Messrs. Glade and Co. for five years, and during a portion of that time the detached buildings were used as a cotton waste factory, the bungalow being used as a residence. The lease expired on the 15th February last, when the plaintiff again came into possession of the property. The first defendant is the owner of the property adjoining the plaintiff's property on the south and east thereof, and had leased to the second and third defendants for a period of six years, from the 1st May, 1892, her property for the purpose of erecting or working thereon an oil factory and a sugar-refining factory. In June or July, 1892, the second and third defendants erected a steam oil factory on a portion of the property and set up eight oil-mills with a 14-horse power portable engine with an iron chimney, about 50 feet high, at a distance of seven feet from the plaintiff's boundary in the angle formed by the plaintiff's two detached buildings. The engine had been erected in an open yard and covered by a temporary roof. The factory was worked daily, the noise being very considerable and heard all over the plaintiff's property. There was a most offensive, rancid smell emanating from the oil and raw materials used in the factory, which can be perceived all over the plaintiff's property, and smoke from the chimney, when the engine was working, was blown into the plaintiff's buildings when the wind was from the east or south. The noise, smell, and smoke constituted serious and intolerable nuisances to the plaintiff and any one occupying his property. The defendants used the remainder of the property as a sugar refining factory for the manufacture of sugarcandy and molasses, and the smell and smoke therefrom added to the nuisance caused by the oil factories. The plaintiff's property had been rendered quite unfit for residential purposes, and he had been unable to let the same or any part thereof. He had thereby suffered great loss. If it were not for the nuisances, it could, with slight alterations, be let for Rs. 275 a month. There were several windows, through which the plaintiff and his predecessors in title had enjoyed the free access of light and air over the land now leased to the second and third defendants, who had now entirely obstructed several of the windows by mat and iron roofs, causing great damage to the property.

The written statement of the first defendant stated that the plaintiff's property was for the five years previous to this suit used as a cotton waste cleaning factory, and no part of it had been used during the period as a residence. The sugar factory had been upon defendant's property from the year 1887, and the lease was renewed in 1892; and it was a factory for manufacturing sugarcandy, and not for refining sugar. The sugar and all factories were worked by the second and third defendants, and the first defendant submitted that she was not responsible for their acts, and that she was improperly joined as a defendant. She did not admit that the factories were a nuisance to the plaintiff's property. The plaintiff rightly if any, in regard to the sugar factory, was barred by limitation. The plaintiff was anxious to secure the second and third defendants as his own tenants but having failed in his efforts, had filed this suit to harass and annoy the defendants, so as to induce the second and third defendants to give up first defendant's property and to take his own. She denied having blocked up any of the plaintiff's windows, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with cost.

The second and third defendants supported the written statement of the first defendant denying that their factories caused any nuisance to the plaintiff or his tenants. Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

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A WELL-MERITED PUNISHMENT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Moroji Cashinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Miriam, a woman, stood charged with keeping a girl, named Kasi, aged thirteen years, for immoral purpose. Mr. Shamrao Rele appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. About six months ago the prosecutrix, who belonged to the Sootar caste, and resided with her husband at Bhivndi, near Calyan, went to the shop of one Fakeera, a dealer in glass bangles, to buy some bangles, when she complained to Fakeera of the ill-treatment of her mother-in-law. Fakeera proposed to her that she should stay with him, and that he would take her to Bombay. She agreed to his proposal, and the following day Fakeera brought her to Bombay, and took her to the house of the accused, who keeps a house, at Picquet Road, where Fakeera told the accused that the girl was his mistress, and that he wished to keep her there for a few days. The accused kept the girl in her house but Fakeera did not come there again, and the fire continued to lead an immoral life at the accused's place for about six months. On the 10th July last Kasi's uncle received certain information, in consequence of which, he came to Bombay, and reported the matter to the police, who went to the accused place and found the girl there. A register of one previous conviction was produced against the accused.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said: The accused Miriam stands charged under Section 373 of the Indian Penal Code with having brought or obtained possession of a Hindu girl, named Kasi, a minor, and having employed her for an immoral purpose. The evidence for the prosecution consists of nine witnesses, four out of these are the nearest relations of Kasi, viz., the husband, the father, and two of her uncles, who say that she is a minor and produced Kasi's horoscope from which it appears that she will complete her thirteenth year in Ashwan next, that is, in October 1893. Kasi being examined, among other things, states that while she was living in her husband's house, at Bhivndi, she happened to go to a bangle-seller, named Fakeera, and he and his wife dissuaded her from returning to her husband's house, and kept her there for the night in their shop. Fakeera and another Mahomedan then took her from Bhivndi to Calyan, and afterwards brought her down to Bombay. On arrival here they took her to the house of the accused, situate on the Picquet Road. Fakeera and his companion then had a talk with the accused, who paid Fakeera some money and he then left, leaving her in the house of the accused. Sometime after the accused took her to the top floor of the house, where she remained for four or five days, after which the accused forced her to live as an immoral life. That she followed this kind of life in the house of the accused until the day she was taken charge of by the police authorities. She also says that she was fed and clothed by the accused, and all her earnings were taken by her. Besides Kasi's evidence I have before me the evidence of one Jaffer, the Police Inspector Mr. Stanford, one Mahadev Govind, a woman named Kosiun, one Laxman Pandoo, one Kooshal Moolchand, and one Yeshwant Kale, from which evidence it clearly appears that Kasi was found in the house, which is kept by the accused, and that the house is rented by her. I fully believe the evidence of the girl Kasi, and of the other witnesses named above. Kasi seems to be a very intelligent witness. In her statement before the Court the accused says that she lived in the same house where Kasi was found by the police, but that Kasi lived in the house with her tenant, named Dewkee, for three months, and that she does not keep a bad place nor is she a bad woman.

The accused pleads not guilty to the charge framed against her upon the above evidence, and calls the woman Dewkee as a witness on her behalf. Dewkee says, among other things, that she is a tenant of the accused in her house, and pays her Rs. 7 as rent; that one Fakeera brought the girl Kasi to her and asked her to keep her there for two or three days, but he did not come back, and Kasi thus remained in the house for four months, and that she was really afraid of keeping Kasi in the house, but did not complain to the police, and that the accused did not live in the house. Witness Dewkee contradicts the accused by saying that accused did not live in the house. Besides, she makes different other statements which are very suspicious and untrustworthy. She is an interested witness, and an inmate of this house. Her evidence is not corroborated by any other testimony. Besides, bearing in mind the demeanour of this witness while under examination, I cannot place any reliance upon her evidence. I am of opinion that the accused has failed in rebutting or disproving the case made out by the prosecution.

Looking at the nature of the evidence in the case and the probabilities arising therefrom, I find that the girl Kasi is a minor under sixteen years, and that the accused either bought Kasi from Fakeera or otherwise obtained possession of her from him for an immoral purpose, and that she, as a matter of fact, employed her for that purpose. For these reasons I convict the accused Miriam of the said offence, under Section 373, of the Indian Penal Code, but before I pass sentence upon her I should pause and consider the point fully. Kasi's prospects in this world are completely blasted. Besides, the reputation of her family is considerably damaged. No reparation can be had at all from the accused. Bearing these points in mind, and the previous conviction against the accused for a similar offence, which conviction she admits, I direct that the accused should suffer rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

CRICKET.

R. I. M. VS. THANA GYMKHANA.

ON Saturday a match was played on the Cooperage ground between the R. I. M. and Thana Gymkhana cricket clubs, and resulted in a win for the former by 20 runs. Play was stopped after the first innings on account of the Football Tournament.

R. I. M.

Lt Beaumont, b Greathead	20
Lt Howett, b Raja	0
Jehangirjee Baruch, l-b-w Greathead	16
Capt Holland, c Olivers, b Raja	7
Burjorjee, b Greathead	14
Lt Wilson, c Raja, Greathead	0
Lt Mitchell, b Greathead	6
Lt Willcock, b Raja	0
Lt Cooke, not out	6
Mr Taylor, c Oliver, b Greathead	12
Sambo, c Raja, b Greathead	4
Extra	1
Total	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	O	W
Raja	105	35	10	3
Greathead	132	44	6	7

THANA GYMKHANA.

Mr Dunstorville, c Wilson, b Beaumont	1
Mr Oliver, c Wilson, b Burjorjee	19
Mr Raja, c Beaumont, b Burjorjee	20
Mr Orr, l-b-w, b Burjojee	1
Mr Brady, c Jehangirjee, b Burjorjee	7
Mr Greathead, l-b-w b Burjorjee	6
Mr Rice, c Sambo, b Beaumont	0
Mr Shepherd, not out	4
Mr Daruwala, b Beaumont	0
Mr Taleyarkhan, c Mitchell, b Burjorjee	0
Mr Milett, b Burjorjee	0
Extras	1
Total	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	O	W
Beaumont	50	24	1	3
Burjorjee	64	19	4	7
Jehangirjee	15	15	0	0

MARINE BATTALION C. CLUB VS. YOUNG HINDOO C. CLUB.

A MATCH was played on Saturday last between the Marine Battalion C. Club and the Young Hindoo C. Club. The latter won the toss, and elected to field. All were disposed of for 33 runs only through the splendid bowling of Messrs. Broker and Dhondi. When the Hindus went in they scored 80 runs, of which Dhondi and Broker were responsible for 23 and 20 runs, respectively. Thus this left them winners by 47 runs. There was no hope for them to win the match when the first wicket of the Marine Battalion fell for 25 runs. But shortly afterwards they were disposed of for 47 runs by Broker who did wonders with the ball capturing not less than 8 wickets. Thus the Young Hindoos won the match exactly by 11 wickets.

SHOOTING AT BELGAUM.

LADIES' RIFLE SHOOTING COMPETITION.

	Distance 50 yards.				Total.
Mrs Cockerell	5	4	5	5	4	23
Mrs Foord	4	4	5	5	5	23
Mrs Mainwaring	4	5	5	4	5	22
Mrs Greany	4	5	4	4	4	21
Mrs Napier	4	4	4	5	4	21
Mrs Murray	4	4	4	4	4	21
Mrs Macpherson	3	5	3	4	4	20
Miss Fryer	3	3	3	3	5	17
Miss Macpherson	3	4	2	4	4	17
Mrs Minchin	4	4	4	3	2	16
Mrs Stretton	3	2	4	3	4	16

LADIES' RIFLE COMPETITION.

	Distance 100 yards.					Total.
Miss Fryer	3	5	5	4	4	21
Mrs Cockerell	5	3	4	5	2	19
Mrs Mainwaring	5	2	5	2	4	17
Mrs Minchin	4	4	3	2	2	16
Mrs Greany	4	2	5	2	2	16
Mrs Macpherson	2	2	2	5	2	15
Mrs Napier	3	3	3	0	4	13
Mrs Foord	4	4	0	3	0	11
Mrs Murray	5	3	0	0	3	12
Mrs Stretton	2	4	2	0	4	12
Miss Macpherson	0	0	4	4	4	12

MR. E. R. WODEHOUSE, M.P., has been medically advised to take complete rest, and he is about to proceed abroad.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Dr. Shantaram Vithal presiding. The following report was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors in submitting the accounts for the past year ended the 30th June, 1893, regret to observe that the working of the past year has not proved very satisfactory owing to a great rise in the price of raw cotton and failure to obtain a corresponding increase in the prices of yarns and owing to the adoption of short-time working whereby the mill was stopped for two days, in addition to the usual legal stoppage on the Sunday every week for three months. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the past year amount to only Rs. 59,372-5-1, which, with the balance brought forward from the previous year, viz., Rs. 538-3-11, makes a total of Rs. 58,910-9-0 available for dispesal, and your directors have thought it proper to add to this amount Rs. 23,000 now standing to the credit of dividend fund and Rs. 7,500 to be taken out of the reserve fund. This makes an aggregate of Rs. 90,410-9-0, which your directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—To be carried to machinery depreciation fund Rs. 46,500-0-0, dividend for the year at the rate of Rs. 40 per share Rs. 40,000-0-0, balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 3,910-9-0, total Rs. 90,410-9-0. The mill buildings, machinery and stock of cotton and yarn, &c., at the mill are insured for Rs. 18,28,000. Two of your directors, Mr. Gordhandas Fermanaudas and Dr. Shantaram Vithal, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The chairman proposed that the audited balance sheet and abstract of profit and loss account of the company for the year ended the 30th June, 1893, together with the directors' report which have been already circulated and are now laid before the meeting and taken as read be and are hereby approved and adopted.

Mr. Eknath Raghoonath Khote seconded the proposition.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah said the shareholders would be glad to hear from the chairman some account of the working of the mill during the past three months, as they had learnt with regret that the mill was working at a loss and for the benefit of the agents.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharumsey objected to the question, and stated that though it was usual to give such account, it was not legally compulsory. He thought such a statement would go against the interests of the company. After some discussion the chairman stated that the company was not, so far as he was informed, working at a loss. The loss by exchange affected the mill in a general manner only.

Mr. Bunshah then stated that as one of the shareholders of this company he must confess that he did not see any cause for regret, as the directors did in their report, that the working of the mils during the past year had dot proved very satisfactory. He stated that after giving credit for all the heavy charges incurred in connection with the working of the mill during the past year, there yet remain nearly Rs. 1,49,000 as profit or close on 15 per cent. To say that this 15 per cent. was not a satisfactory profit would be considered madness in any other commercial city save Bombay. It is the division of the large amount betwixt the two or three gentlemen who comprise themselves as agents and this large body—about five hundred—of shareholders, that is to be regretted. Mr. Bunshah expressed his surprise that it did not occur to the directors as preposterous when they put down Rs. 89-0-10 as the commission to the agents against Rs. 40,000 voted as profit for all the shareholders, or 223 per cent. for the forme, against 100 to the latter. It was well-known that the agents have already pocketed since the commencement of the company as commission alone more than the capital amount of the company. Mr. Bunshaw proceeded to state that the wretched and self-interested attempt that is now being made by the agents of the several mill companies to reduce the salaries of workmen, without touching the pocket of the millionaire agents, who have amassed princely fortunes, will never meet with success. His own opinion was: Uproot the Agency system, and the mill industry will be a success for many years hence.

He then moved an amendment, that the directors' report and the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1893, be not adopted, and that they be referred back to the directors, with a request that considering the present bad times, the agents be asked to forego one-half of the amount of their commission for the past year, which is put down at Rs. 89-0-10 and that the sum be added to the profit of the company and be divided thus:—Rs. 10,000 be carried to the reserve-fund account; Rs. 10,000 to the dividend fund account; Rs. 10,000 to the depreciation fund account; Rs. 10,000 be added to the dividend for the year and the balance be carried to the next year's account, and that with a view to enable the directors to carry out this proposition to-day's meeting be postponed to a fortnight hence, namely, to 9th October, 1893.

Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji Chinoy seconded the amendment.

The chairman having ruled Mr. Bunshaw's amendment out of order, the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

Resolutions were then passed declaring a dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share; re-electing Mr. Gordhandass Permanandass and Dr. Shantaram Vithal as directors and appointing Messrs. Krishnanath A. Kirtiker and Balkishan Gangadass as auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

The vote of thanks to the agents, directors, secretaries and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ANOTHER GANG OF DACOITS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case yesterday, in which Superintendents Brewin and Jones charged Cassum Hassam and ten other Pathans with dacoity.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, whilst Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, defended the second and the tenth accused, and Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanji, pleader, represented the eighth accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the evening of the 11th ultimo, a number of Pathans went up to a Marwaree's shop at Nagpada, and forcing open the shutters by means of heavy stones and sticks, carried away all the articles worth having from the shop. The rioters were headed by the eighth accused who ordered the dacoits to break open the shutters if the Marwaree did not open his shop. The Marwaree was much frightened when the dacoits said "Marwaree open your shop, or else we shall force it open, and stab you." Hearing these words the complainant was so much frightened that he hid himself in a corner of the top-floor. The dacoits began throwing very heavy stones upon the shutters, which they succeeded in breaking open. The dacoits were somewhat disappointed to find that there was an inner door also. One of the dacoits solved this difficulty. He picked up a very large and heavy stone and dashed it forcibly against the door which gave way, and about twenty to thirty Pathans entered the premises and carried away property, worth five thousand rupees. The cry of "Police are coming" dispersed the dacoits, who made away with whatever articles they could lay their hands on. The police subsequently arrested the accused, and from the possession of most of them a portion of the stolen property was recovered.

Several witnesses were called and examined by Mr. Little for the prosecution during the course of the day; and the farther hearing of the case was adjourned.

CONVALESCENT HOME AT KHANDALLA.

THIS sanitarium will be re-opened on October 2. Though primarily intended for European patients from St. George's and Sassoon Hospitals, there is usually accommodation for convalescents from any part of the Presidency. Applications for admission should be made to the physician in charge, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a medidal certificate, that the case is a suitable one for the Home. Mrs. Tarrant has again undertaken the post of lady superintendent, and Dr. Field has kindly agreed to act as honorary medical officer of the Home. During the past year nearly 200 patients were admitted.

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SIR HENRY NORMAN'S WITHDRAWAL.

SIR HENRY NORMAN must now be enjoying some of the pleasures of the state man who, on a false report of his death being circulated, rose in the morning to enjoy flattering obituary notices. There was an almost general *consensus* of opinion that Sir Henry was the right stamp of man for the Indian Viceroyalty, though in the numerous journalistic guesses, no one went near him by a thousand miles. He had not entered into the calculations of any one except Mr. Gladstone and the marquis of Ripon. The one obvious drawback was, of course, his age, but, according to the proverb of galantry, "a man is as old as he feels, and a woman as young as she looks." At first the Governor of Queensland did not feel old at all. At sixty-seven, if he were as healthy as the Premier, he might easily look forward to fifteen or twenty years of useful and honourable employment. To govern a congeries of ancient kingdoms instead of advising a handful of marsupial boards and keeping an eye on the Kanakas, was enough to swell the pulses of a man even more advanced in years. So he accepted. But he has allowed himself to have second thoughts, and, according to the telegram, "has withdrawn his acceptance of the post of Viceroy, on the strength of not being equal to the task." It is impossible to say whether he means that he has forebodings of senility, or that he doubts his own ability in undertakig the Supreme Government of India. He may well feel both, for he has been much in the Tropics during his career, and though his work has been more than respectable everywhere, it has never had the hall-mark of greatness. And India, at the present crisis of finance, social condition, and Franco-Russian approach to the borders, emphatically requires a great man, if there are any in these days.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

EASY TRAVELLING FOR INVALIDS.

THE Conference of Delegates from all the railways in India, which is now sitting at Simla, under the presidentship of Colonel-Sergeant R. E., Director-General of Railways enjoyed an agreeable diversion from the study of statistics at its meeting of 18th September.

With the permission of the Conference, the Director-General introduced to the meeting Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Temple-Wright, who had obtained leave to demonstrate a working model of his apparatus for reducing the vibration of railway carriages, thus enabling delicate people to endure long railway journeys in India without ill result.

Dr. Temple-Wrights remarks were to this effect:—That he had tried many experiments to make an ambulance for field service, which should be lighter and cheaper than the present ambulances, and should at the same time be more comfortable for the sick and wounded. The result was the construction of the Milver ambulance, which had won prizes at the Calcutta General Exhibition, and at the Soldiers' Exhibition, at Meerut; in this a soldier in a dooly could be carrried in a small cart over rough ground without hurting him in the least.

The Milver ambulance was not patented, for it was not an invention, but merely a compilation by the author, who in his published description of it gave a long list of officers and other gentlemen who had kindly given him hints for its construction.

The working drawings had been made in the drawing office of the Locomotive Department at Lucknow, by kind permission of the Manager of the Oudh and Rohikhand Railway, and as the author was about to retire from the service he proposed to present these to the Director-General of Railways, so that any railway which pleased might use them to make the apparatus in its own workshops. Field service was not always going on, but sickness was always with us, and many sick Anglo-Indians would, he thought, gladly pay a small extra charge for the use of an apparatus which would make the long railway journey to the port of embarkation for Europe less fatiguing than at present.

The railways would not want the whole Milver ambulance and dooly, the swinging apparatus would be quite enough, and very simple and cheap fittings would suffice for its application to any railway carriage; as in fact it was only a modification of Zavodousky's apparatus, the use of which is regularly taught at Aldershot to the men of the Army Hospital Corps. In this the men's cots were suspended by ropes, but it was surprising what vibrations were conducted to the patients by the cords, which extended from the roof to the floor of the carriage. To prevent this, the author suspended his patient's bed on four spiral springs, in brass cylinders, like garden syringes. They surround pistons, the lower ends of which are provided with chains to fasten round the bedposts.

The oscillation of the train is thus reduced so much that people can read, while so suspended, without any fatigue to the eye, and a friend of the author had even been able to write letters with a type-writer quite easily, so he suggested that the apparatus would be very useful to railway officers on tour of inspection, saving wear and tear very much. The apparatus could be used on boardship, if desired.

The Secretary to the International Medical Congress had seen the published description of the Milver ambulance, so he had asked the author to sent it to Rome for inspection by the Congress. This was done, and the Rubattino Company conveyed it free of char

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

WE have no fresh news by wire to chronicle in this column this evening, all the latest telegrams through Reuter having been noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	2,56,778
" " Branches...	Dec.	"	67,434
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	22,37,937
Government Securities	Dec.	"	3,33,496
Other authorized "	Nil.	"	Nil.
Loans	Dec.	"	1,48,012
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Inc.	"	12,85,189
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	10,134
Cash.....	Inc.	"	18,68,415

The considerable withdrawals from Private Deposits in the Presidency Bank the week before last in anticipation of the three approaching holidays, found their way back to the coffers of the Bank, to a great extent, in the week covered by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, and the principal item in the increase of some 18¾ lakhs shown in the Cash Balance, at 382 lakhs, on Saturday afternoon, is an addition of 22¼ takhs to these deposits. A feature in the Return now under notice is the material increase of over 12¾ lakhs in Bills Discounted which indicates rather more activity in one branch of trade; but, generally, the position is unchanged, Money in the open Market, as at the Bank of Bombay, being very plentiful, with no signs of an improved demand in the immediate future. There was a slight falling off in Loans last week, which further increased the Cash Balance; but, owing to the addition to Bills Discounted, the net diminution of the trade demand for Money was but 11 lakhs.

COTTON.—There has been some return of activity to this market to-day, and the feeling has been steady; but prices are unchanged, Exporters have bought 400 bales, say 200 Chandul, at Rs. 203; and 100 each of Akote, at Rs. 202; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 203; and they have contracted for 710 bales of "Fine" Bengals, of the new crop, for February-March delivery at 204½-205; while the Mills have bought 800 bales, made up of 200 each of Wudwan, at Rs. 200; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 178-81; 150 Mulkapur, at Rs. 187; 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 212; and Bhownugger, at Rs 200; and 50 Dharwar, at Rs. 199 per candy.

An inch more rain at Nagpore in the Oomra Cotton circle is reported by this morning's telegrams, and both in this district (when the plants were showing bolls) and at Barsee, in the same circle—where, however, there had been no rain since the middle of last week—fine weather was needed, only slight damage having been done by the excessive rain. The news from the other districts of this circle, from Bengal, from Broach, and from Dhollera is of a favourable tenor, the plants continuing to flourish in seasonable weather, and showing bolls in the two first named circles. The absence of rain at Bellary and Hubli, however, was causing anxiety.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone with only a small export business passing, and prices unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.....	Rs.	4-1-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	"	4-0-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	4-1-0	"
Red Delhi.....	"	3-14-0	"
Hard Yellow.....	"	4-4-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3-13-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-12-0	"

SEEDS have become dull, and transactions to-day have been upon a small scale, while *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined ¼ to 1 anna per cwt. We now quote:—

Linseed .....Rs 7-10-0 to Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt.			
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat ,, 8-12-0			"
Do. do. Cawnpore ,, 6-5-0 to	,,	6-8-0	"
Do. Red do..... ,, 6-1-6 to	,,	6-3-0	"
Gingelly, White ..... ,, 41-8-0			per candy.
Do. Mixed ..... ,, 39-0-0 to 39-8-0			"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as fellowi:—

Cotton.....	534	bales.
Wheat.....	7,113	cwts.
Linseed	2,626	"
Rapeseed.....	1,228	"
Gingelly.....	528	"
Poppyseed.....	1,275	"
Castorseed	2,051	"
Rice.....	2,181	"

FREIGHTS remain steady in tone at about previous quotations; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 3 1-32d for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-16d. for Demand, a little Telegraphic having been given at the latter rate; and for three months' sight Credits, the ready rate has been 1s. 3¼d., and 1s. 3 5-16d. for early next year, at which we have heard of a little being done. There are no Mercantile Bills to speak of making, however, exports here, as in Calcutta, not having commenced yet; but from all accounts the crops in this and the sister presidency are very satisfactory. Rates closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-16d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3 1-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3¼d.		"
Credits do.	1s. 3¼d.		"
Francs do.	1·60½		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady and unchanged, with rates for Fours quoted at 104⅝ for cash; 104 13-16 for the settlement at the end of the month; and 104 11-16 for the October account; but they left off 1-16 per cent. lower, 104 13-16 being named for Money. The price of the new 3½ per cent Loan has advanced to 98.

SHARES.—There is still hardly anything doing in this market: but we notice a few changes in Mill Scrip, say, an advance of Rs. 35 in Presidency; of Rs. 10 in Central India; of R.. 5 each in Manockji Petit, and Morarji Gokuldas; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Alliance, at our revised quotations. Volkart Press shares are Rs. 20 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,145; Bank of Bengal shares are also Rs. 5 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera.....	4

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98½ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16.
Bar Silver	33 7/8

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending September 23, as compared with the statement of September 16, 1893:—

	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,03,000	41,03,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	53,06,228	55,63,036
Do. do. at Branches.....	31,17,350	30,49,916
Other Deposits	4,54,48,173	4,76,89,110
Post Bills	7,284	7,387
Cash Credits, undrawn	36,45,257	38,41,316
Rs. ..	7,16,24,292	7,42,47,765
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,23,29,788	1,25,96,292
Cash Credits on do. do.	69,72,446	69 13,521
Loans do. do. do.	67,87,538	66,39,526
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	31,62,140	93,47,329
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,886		
Applied in reduction .. ,, 2,85,000	3,92,886	3,92,886
Stamps, &c.	22,839	23,507
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	120,763	1,30,897
Cash and Currency Notes	3,63,35,892	3,82,01,307
Rs. ..	7,16,24,292	7,42,47,765

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 24.

10 p.m.	79·5

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 25.

6 a.m.	75·1
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	82·3
6 p.m.	82·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

ROBINSON—MAGENNIS—August 23, at the Parish Church, Bolsover, Derbyshire, by the Rev T C Hills, Vicar, Surgeon-Captain William Henry Banner Robinson, I M S, 34th Pioneers, Mian Mir, Punjab, eldest son of the late Captain Vallancey Robinson, R N, to Beatrice Annie Kathleen, youngest daughter of the late John Alexander Magennis, Surgeon, A M D.

DEATH.

PRESCOTT—September 2, at Balham, S. W., Col. Cyril Jackson Prescott, late Bombay Staff Corps.

POONA.

DEATH.

SOPARIWALLA OR ADENWALLA—September 16, at Poona, Dinshawjee Muncherjee Sopariwalla, Merchant, Aden, aged 63. Deeply regretted by friends and relatives.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAIDE—September 18, at Dalhousie, the wife of Surgeon-Captain G F W Braide, I M S, of a daughter.

MILLS—September 14, at Gurdaspur, the wife of Mr Albert R Mills, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, of a son.

POPERT—September 23, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of E P Popert, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

DOWLING—September 18, at Chandernagore, George Augustus Dowling (late Government pensioner), P W D, in his 60th year.

EVANS—September 21, at the Presidency General Hospital, from abscess on the liver, Carrie, beloved wife of H W Evans, of Bhagalpur, aged 32 years and 8 months.

MILLS—September 19, at Gurdaspur, Henry, the beloved son of Mr and Mrs Albert R Mills, aged 5 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1893.

LORD LANSDOWNE in his farewell address at the United Service Club dinner in Simla, took the opportunity to defend the "crime of the 26th March," which has been so fiercely denounced by Mr. Chaplin and other well-meaning critics. His Excellency declined to apologise for that crime or to profess penitence for having committed "an act of public plunder." He admits that the Government were too sanguine in expecting that the new currency legislation would at once have raised the value of the rupee to one and fourpence, or even a higher figure. But he declines to be despondent, or to admit that the experiment will fail to accomplish the purpose in view; on the contrary, he is confident that the closing of the Mints in June last will prove to be a turning point in the commercial and fiscal position of the country. He asks the public to remember that it is only possible to raise the value of a coin above that of the metal which it contains by making it artificially scarce. That confession will surely rouse hostile critics to greater fury. "What!" they will say, "so your panacea comes to this, that when the amount of money circulating in the country is materially diminished, we may expect to find its fiscal and commercial position sensibly improved. When there is less money, the value of what is left will rise like the value of the Sibylline books, which was trebled when their number was reduced from nine to three!" There is no reason to apprehend, however, that the circulating medium in India will be reduced in the Sibylline ratio. Certain stores of hoarded coin exist which may defer for an indefinite time the scarcity point which would appreciably raise the value of the rupee. There is no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of the figures adduced by Mr. O'Conor which show that during the last fifty years all but an inappreciable amount of the silver imported to India was converted into rupees. Even allowing for the possibility that a considerable number of these rupees may have been melted down—at a loss of two per cent., the mintage charge—there is no reason to suppose that the bulk of the coins have been so dealt with. They are still extant; hoarded for the most part, and they may be and probably will be brought into circulation when the first symptoms of scarcity become noticeable. This is not the less likely to happen seeing that the importation of bar silver has largely increased, in part at least to supply the jewellers, who now find it wasteful to convert coin into ornaments.

The Viceroy is fully justified in postulating for time as a necessary factor in the solution of the problem of raising the value of the rupee. This consideration should tend to allay the undoubted alarm which still prevails through the disturbing effect of the legislation of June upon the Bombay mill industry and the Eastern Trade. Whatever ground there may be to apprehend a further derangement of the Eastern exchanges from the repeal of the Sherman Act it may be taken that the closing of the Indian Mints to free coinage will not cause any new dislocation of values. The additional value it may ultimately give to the existing currency will come about by insensible gradations, and so slowly that no shock will be experienced. Lord Lansdowne deemed it advisable to once again point out that the course entered upon in June last was dictated by the force of circumstances which it was impossible to ignore. As silver declined in value the quantity put on the market increased in inverse ratio. When the metal was worth 5s. an ounce the output was sixty-three millions of ounces; when the price fell below thirty-eight pence the ounce, the output was one hundred and fifty-two millions of ounces. Silver had been demonetised by Germany and other European States, but the supply was stimulated by the immense monthly purchases in the United States—and also undoubtedly by the reckless hospitality afforded to the declining metal in the ever open Indian mints. From one-fourth to one-fifth of the output came to India—chiefly to be coined; one-third of it was purchased in the United States and deposited in vaults—not thrown into the sea. It was a matter of common knowledge that President Cleveland was determined to use all his influence to bring the insane purchases in America to an end. If the Government of India let matters drift, and allowed the American Government to forestall their action, the rupee would have gone down to a shilling or less. By closing the mints betimes, the rupee, which had touched one and twopence halfpenny, has risen to one and three pence and a fraction—and there it remains for the present. The shock the dislocation of trade, so much complained of, has been but trifling compared to what must have happened if the Indian mints remained open to receive the whole of the silver which the repeal of the Sherman Act will throw on the market one of these days.

The worst effects of the change have, it may be hoped, spent themselves, and we can now look on with some approach to tranquillity at what next happens in the United States. It is possible that the repeal of the Silver Acts may work a remedy for the accumulating evils which but a few months since threatened to submerge the industry and commerce of the whole East. That is the view taken of the matter by the "British Trade Journal," which truly says that whatever may be the position in India, it is the result of an effort to escape from greater evils: "If the action of the Government of India has precipitated the crisis in America, that action is more than justified, for it will probably work a complete improvement in the situation. The repeal of the Sherman Act must produce a further fall in the price of silver—in which case it will be well that India has already taken steps to protect her currency, and it is to be remembered that the Royal Commission of 1888 reported that bi-metallism would be a most disastrous policy for India. But the repeal of the Sherman Act should cause such a drop as to make mining in all but the best mines unprofitable, and thereby lead to a curtailment of the production of the white metal. When production is brought down to a minimum then the price will return to the normal level. This is the hope of all the silver-using countries, whereas the desire of the silver-producing countries is to go on producing as much as possible. If it should be speedily shown that the policy of President Cleveland is to be successful, then it may be accepted that financial confidence will recover tone, and the first glimmer of this will promptly assert its reviving influence over all our silver-using export markets." Those engaged in the Japan and China trade will pray that this may indeed prove to be the case.

ON another matter of no less importance the Viceroy made a statement which has special interest at the present moment, while the Durand Mission is on its way to Kabul. His Excellency, discarding official reticence, candidly avowed that for some years past a cloud has loomed on the horizon in the direction of Afghanistan; but he hastened to add that there are now signs that it is about to roll away. It has been no secret that for a considerable time the relations between the Government of India and the Amir of Afghanistan were by no means cordial, each side having acquired an idea that the other was especially wanting in cordiality. How the misunderstanding came about it is not possible to say, but that it existed, and was the source of a certain amount of friction was undoubted. It is now eight years since an Afghan Blue Book was submitted to Parliament, and the time has surely come when the communications which passed between the Government and His Highness on subjects of Imperial concern, should be published. There is no reason to believe that the Amir himself would have any objection to the fullest publicity, for it is his policy to take his Sirdars into his confidence and expound his views to them by word of mouth, and in certain Yellow Pamphlets. One of these latter we were fortunate enough to give to the public and it threw much useful light on the motives actuating His Highness in his policy towards British India on the one side, and the Russia of the Czar on the other. He stated with great bluntness his opinion of his powerful neighbours, and did not conceal his desire that both should keep at a convenient distance. But he impressed upon his loving subjects very forcibly that it has come to pass that Afghanistan has more to dread her northern than her southern limits; Russia desires to possess Afghan soil as a stepping-stone to India, but the British Government have no designs upon Central Asia. We are given to understand that the distinguished pamphleteer is as clear and plain-spoken in his diplomatic documents as in the brochures in which he explains his views to his own people. A blue-book which would give a more or less complete *aperçu* of His Highness's letters to the Government of India, would enable Parliament and the public to judge whether he was absolutely in the wrong in the little difference that in their totality constituted the cloud which has loomed over the Afghan horizon for some years past. The cloud is now, however, dissolving in the brightest of skies. The resolute and capable Ruler of Afghanistan has put down resistance in the Hazara country, as effectually as he suppressed his cousin Ishak's rebellion in Turkestan in 1888-89; his health has recovered, and he is no longer too preoccupied either by internal troubles or by the gout to receive that Mission which it has always been his ardent desire to welcome. We now hear for the first time that the Mission of Lord Roberts—who was to have been accompanied by a large escort—so much talked of last year, was not simply deferred on account of the preoccupations caused by the revolt of the Hazaras, but His Highness begged to be excused from receiving the visit. The Durand Mission, which has dispensed with any escort but that provided by the Amir, is now being received with great cordiality. Nothing, the Viceroy expressly states, could be more satisfactory than his Highness' attitude towards the Mission. Without being oversanguine as to the results, Lord Lansdowne sees every reason to anticipate that a good understanding will be arrived at in regard to most, if not all the points which were the subjects of difference. Sir Mortimer Durand is instructed to deal with the Amir in a conciliatory spirit. He is not to drive a bad bargain, but rather to effect an amicable arrangement between two neighbours, whose interests are in many respects identical. The Amir is a capable man of the world, who may confidently be expected to reciprocate this spirit, and come to an understanding equally advantageous to himself and the neighbour from whom he has least to fear, and much to expect.

DETAILS of the collision in the Indian Ocean between the Dutch Lloyd's steamer Gelderland and the Bombay steamer Swordsman are given in another column of to-day's issue. It appears that not only was the Swordsman sunk, but the Gelderland was badly damaged, and seven lives were unhappily lost. Almost at the same time as the Urania reported the collision at Aden, the Gelderland with the crew of the Swordsman on board arrived at Colombo, and yesterday's Ceylon papers bring long accounts of the disaster. The collision appears to have taken place at daybreak on the 4th inst. The Gelderland was bound from Singapore to Aden with a mixed cargo, whilst the Swordsman had on board a cargo of wheat from Mauritius for Bombay. The cause of the accident, and the point upon which to fix the responsibility, were under investigation when the mail left. Of course, the accounts of the officers of the two vessels may be expected to be somewhat conflicting; for it is alleged on the Dutch vessel that the Swordsman carried no red light, and that her mast-head light was thus mistaken for her stern light. However this may be, the vessels got into dangerously close quarters before those on board were aware of it, and when they did try to rectify their position it was too late. Though the engines of the Gelderland are said to have been reversed, she struck the Swordsman beside the bridge and cut her through. Within ten minutes she sank, the officers and crew saving themselves for the most part by jumping into the water with life-belts round them. The Gelderland lowered her boats and picked them up. Although it was believed that all had been saved with the exception of six lascars it transpires that a missionary who had been a passenger on the Swordsman lost his life when the boilers exploded as the vessel sank. The Gelderland by the aid of her bulkheads, and the placing of planking over the hole made in her bows succeeded in keeping afloat and making Colombo after a slow and dangerous passage. At the Marine Court of Inquiry into the causes attending the loss of the Swordsman, it was stated that at the time of the disaster there was no European officer on the watch, but a Malay who was acting third mate on the bridge was deemed to be competent to take charge of the watch. With regard to the red-light it was explained that it was knocked out of its socket when the collision took place, and dropped into the water. The inquiry had not concluded when the Colombo mail left, but sufficient evidence had been adduced to demonstrate the value of life-buoys on steamers, whether engaged in passenger or the ordinary mercantile service. Within ten minutes of the collision the whole of the sixty hands were struggling in the water, but the great bulk of them, finding life-belts close at hand, was able to adjust them and jump overboard, and float on the surface of the water when the ill-fated steamer was two thousand fathoms below.

THE important question of the liability of steam navigation companies under the provisions of the Carriers' Act was very fully dealt with the other day, by the Chairman of the India General Steam Navigation Company in Calcutta. He complained that without any reference to the interests at stake the Company was transformed into a corporation of common carriers after the railways had been relieved of the burden the Act imposed. No doubt, the Indian Carriers' Act was based on that prevailing in England; and is doubtless therefore very well framed. But as Mr. Cheetham urged it was adopted without the slightest appreciation of the widely different circumstances attaching to inland navigation in the two countries. The provisions of the Carriers' Act are enforced with a view to making companies more careful for the safety of property entrusted to them. But if such were the result it would be more fitting to apply the Carriers' Act to the railway companies' steamers, for as Mr. Cheetham points out the Railway Act covers steamers running in connection with railways, and what is called the combined service between the jute marts and Goalundo is, therefore, exempt from the Carriers' Act. If the Company load a flat at Narainganj, half with jute for the railway, and half with jute for direct sailing to Calcutta, they are absolutely free from liability as common carriers as regards one-half of the cargo if the flat should be lost between Narainganj and Goalundo, while they are responsible for the other half. The Carriers' Act at home refers to narrow canals and small barges drawn mostly by horses, and on the face of it, it seems absurd to apply rules governing vessels of that kind on water-ways such as are to be found at home, to the broad rivers and large vessels in India, and it is scarcely probable that when the safety of the cargo means the safety of the vessel that any great degree of laxity would follow. Carrying comparatively short distances large and varied "chow-chow cargoes" it is not found practicable to effect insurance averages at anything like advantageous terms, and the consequence is that the Company must lose money on any damaged article unless it can prove that there had been no negligence on its part. The chairman of the General Navigation Company avers that the law, as it now stands, is a direct incentive to crime. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company join with the India General Steam

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

It transpires that Prince Bismarck's illness has been most critical. When the Emperor William learned that the Prince was better he telegraphed to him offering him one of the Royal Castles until his health was re-established. Prince Bismarck replied thanking his Majesty but gratefully declining the offer.

The German Press rejoices that the way is now paved for a reconciliation between the Emperor and the ex-Chancellor.

THE SULTAN OF JOHORE SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Sultan of Johore has left England for Singapore.

A lady at Brighton is bringing an action for breach of promise of marriage against his Highness, the damages being laid at £10,000.

REPORTED LOSS OF A RUSSIAN IRONCLAD.

The Russian Ironclad Roosalka, with twelve officers and one hundred and sixty-six men, is believed to have been lost in a storm in the Baltic Sea.

ACCIDENT TO THE CAMPERDOWN.

LATER.

Owing to a breakdown in the steering gear of her Majesty's Ironclad Camperdown the vessel grounded this morning at the entrance to Malta Harbour. It is, however, expected that she will be easily refloated.

AFFAIRS IN MASHONALAND.

The services of Captain Breton of the 6th Dragoons have been placed at the disposal of the Chartered Company in Mashonaland.

THE SHERMAN REPEAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 25.

No fresh recruits have been obtained in the Senate in favour of the Sherman Repeal Bill. Senate Voorhees only expects that the Repeal will be passed after an exhausting struggle.

PETARDS IN SPAIN: EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.

BARCELONA, SEPT. 24.

At a review of troops held here to-day, a man threw two petards amidst the Staff of Officers and shattered the horse of General Martinez Campos, who was wounded in the thigh.

His Chief of the Staff, an Aide-de-Camp, and four others were also wounded. The man who threw the explosives has been arrested.

SEPT. 25.

Two other Generals and numerous spectators were also wounded by the explosives at yesterday's review. General Martinez Campos' wounds are only slight.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

H. E. the Viceroy has altered the date for the next sitting of the Legislative Council to Thursday, the 28th instant, when the Hutchins Fisheries Bill and other Bills of less importance will be introduced.

The annual review of trade in British India is now being prepared in the Financial Department, and will be published early next week.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief has decided to abandon his tour of inspection in the hills. His annual tour, however, is settled, subject to the new Viceroy's arrival, and he will, according to present arrangements, leave Simla on November 2.

INTERCHANGE OF ROLLING STOCK.

The Railway Conference arrived at a final decision regarding the interchange of stock on railways.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The Kabul Mission arrived at Jellalabad on the morning of the 23rd instant after a hot march, and were received under a salute of guns by the Naib Governor, with 150 local horsemen about a mile from the city. The Mission were entertained in the Amir's new house and garden outside the Kabuli Gate of the city.

AFFAIRS AT KHELAT.

From report just received everything continues in the best order possible at Khelat.

PROMOTION TO OFFICERS ON HALF-PAY.

The Secretary of State for War has decided that when officers belonging to a corps where promotion by time-service is a rule have been placed on half-pay for disability contracted by service should on restoration of full-pay reckon towards promotion, but no officer will be promoted whilst remaining on half-pay. This applies to the Staff Corps and the Medical Service.

BURMA NEWS.

Lieutenants Lang and Parry have been selected for duty as Intelligence Officers with the columns in Burma.

The 2nd Company, West Surrey Regiment, now garrisoning Gnattong, will be withdrawn on 30th November.

CRICKET.

GANESHKIND ELEVEN *VS.* CAPTAIN SMITH'S ELEVEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

This, probably the last, match at Ganeshkhind of this season, was an exceedingly fast and exciting one, and was won by hard hitting on the part of Captains Fowle and Stockdale who scored more than a century in one hour. H. E. the Governor played well, and made good catches. The scores are as follows:—

CAPTAIN SMITH'S ELEVEN.
1st Innings.

Captain Troup, c Lord Harris, b Stockdale	73
Mr Farmar, b Lord Harris	18
Mr Young, c Lord Harris, b Elliott	43
Mr Wyatt, c Stockdale, b Colonel Harris	4
Captain Barton, c Lord Harris, b Stockdale	26
Captain Smith, c Lord Harris, b Stockdale	2
Dr Barnes, c Edgerley, b Lord Harris	16
Mr Sutherland, b Stockdale	1
Mr Deas, c Cox, b Lord Harris	24
Mr Pottinger, not out	4
Corporal Phillips, b Stockdale	0
Extras	4
Total	212

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Stockdale	125	71	7	5
Fowle	50	32	1	0
Lord Harris	80	49	2	3
Colonel Harris	50	29	0	1
Sergeant Elliott	40	24	0	1
McQueen	5	9	0	0

GANESHKHIND.
1st Innings.

Lord Harris, c Phillips, b Farmar	39
Colonel Harris, st Young, b Barton	21
Dr Martin, c Wyatt, b Farmar	26
Captain Cox, c Troup, b Barnes	21
Captain Pinney, b Barnes	6
Captain Fowle, c Deas	48
Captain Stockdale, c Smith, b Barton	43
Mr Edgerley, b Deas	4
Sergeant Elliot, not out	18
Mr McQueen, not out	2
Private Herron, did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total	240

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Captain Barton	110	72	2	2
Mr Troup	80	60	4	0
Mr Farmar	65	50	1	2
Dr Barnes	25	23	0	2
Captain Smith	10	15	0	0
Mr Deas	20	10	0	2

THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB BALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 25.

The United Service Club, Simla, will give a farewell ball to Lady Lansdowne on October 10.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF BURMA.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie has applied for six months' extension of leave, and is not likely to return to his post as Chief Commissioner, Burma. Mr. Fryer, therefore, will be confirmed.

THE KABUL MISSION.

General Ghulam Haidar paid a formal visit to Sir Mortimer Durand on Friday, and some slight changes in the itinerary of the Mission were agreed upon. A halt has been made at Jellalabad for one day, and the Mission is now timed to arrive at Kabul on 2nd October. Arrangements made by the Amir for the comfort of the Mission are giving complete satisfaction.

THE MURREE ASSAULT CASE.

The Murree assault case will be heard on the 23rd instant. Three officers charge a number of coolies employed on the Kohala Cart Road with assaulting them. The coolies state that the officers provoked the assault by throwing stones at them. Several officers and the Civil Surgeon at Murree have been summoned as witnesses.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

H. E. the Governor held a review of troops this morning at the general parade-ground. The Royal Horse Artillery fired a salute of seventeen guns. General Blundell was in charge of the parade. General Nairne and H. E. the Governor inspected the troops, which consisted of the Royal Horse Artillery, Field Artillery, Mountain Battery, the Sappers and Miners the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Poona Volunteers, 4th Bombay Rifles, K.O. Y. L.I., 25th Bombay Rifles, and 2nd Bombay Lancers. After riding down the lines his Excellency went to the flag staff and the troops marched-past in capital style. The scene was very grand. The morning was terribly hot and trying. The parade lasted for an hour-and-a-half.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 23.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here at day-light to-day.

SEPT. 25.

The mail steamer Chusan from Calcutta arrived.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne, left Aden for Bombay (via Karachi), on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 9 a.m.

The M. M. Company's steamer Amazone, left Aden for Zanzibar, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.

The Italian steamer Giava, which left Bombay on the 14th instant, arrived, at Singapore, to-day the 25th.

THE MUSSOORIE BANK LIQUIDATION.

THE petition by Messrs. Wutzler, Campbell, and Hope, that the voluntary liquidation of the Mussoorie Bank, Limited, adopted at a special general meeting on the 5th June 1893, be set aside, and that the Company be wound up by the Court, or voluntarily under the supervision of the Court, and that Mr. Webb be removed from the office of Liquidator, and another person be appointed, either an Official Liquidator or a Provisional Liquidator, pending the ascertainment of the wishes of all creditors and all shareholders, was heard by Mr. Batteman, District Judge, at Dehra, on Thursday. Counter petitions had been presented by the Liquidator on behalf of the Company; at whose instance also Mr. Henry, Official Liquidator of the Himalaya Bank, had been commissioned by the Court, at a maximum cost of Rs. 500, to prepare a balance-sheet of the Mussoorie Bank's balance-sheet. It showed assets over 5 lakhs and deposits about 4 lakhs, leaving, say, one lakh for the shareholders, whose capital is three lakhs. The petitioners were represented by Mr. Ryves, barrister-at-law, the Company being represented by Mr. H. Vansittart, barrister-at-law. The case lasted the whole day. The Court, after hearing argument, refused to set aside the proceedings of the meeting of the 5th June 1893. Mr. Webb was examined for the petitioners, and admitted and explained away the written confession of irregularities, dated March 1890. In consequence of the Judge ruling that section 189 of the Indian Companies Act was the only section under which the petitioners could demand winding up by the Court, and saying that the balance-sheet prepared by an expert showed no probability of the creditors' rights being prejudiced by voluntary winding up, the petitioner's counsel said he would tender no further evidence. The Court also gave weight to the votes of the shareholders and credits at the meetings of the 5th June and 1st September, respectively. Judgment was delivered against the petitioners, with costs, excluding the expert's fee.

Now that the Durand Mission is on its way to Kabul, writes the *Pioneer*, reference may again be made to the change which has come over the Afghans, and the Amir's officials particularly, in their conduct to British officers with whom they come into contact. During the Boundary Commission of 1884-85 it was noted that sullenness and suspicion were the chief characteristics of Afghan officers and soldiers. They showed no heartiness of welcome or good-will to the strangers who were really working in their behalf. Now Colonel Yate has found in his journey from the Khojak to the Kushk Valley quite a different feeling in the ascendant. He has everywhere been received with marked signs of good-fellowship, and at Kandahar and Herat particularly the Amir's Governors went out of their way to do him honour. More significant still, the officers and men of the regular regiments he has seen have been most friendly in their behaviour, and this quite spontaneously. The Afghans have begun to realise that we trust them: that we are anxious to make their country strong to resist invasion from the north: and that we have no desire to enter it again. This is as it should be, for confidence in the good intentions of the British Government will immensely strengthen the Afghan nation in their determination to resist aggression on the part of Russia. The Kushk Valley affair has, perhaps, brought home to some of them, and certainly to the Amir, the close proximity of their dangerous neighbour, who has seized Merv and the Turkoman country, occupied a commanding position on the Oxus, east of Bokhara, and is now exerting pressure from a new direction over the Pamirs. It is true that it was only a dispute about some irrigation channels, but the Russian settlers affected were Cossacks and not natives of the country—a section of those military colonists who hereafter may play an important part in the history of Central Asia. They had at their back the garrison holding the new contonment of Sheikh Junid, the most advanced outpost of the Merv District, distant only two or three forced marches from Herat itself. Cossack and Afghan are, in fact, face to face beyond the Paropamisus, events having marched with great rapidity in the last ten years. It speaks well for the Afghan at any rate that he should have accepted unreservedly Colonel Yate's decision, have closed his irrigation canals and moved quietly back when ordered to do so by the Amir's representative. The justice of the British officer was thus tacitly acknowledged, and the dispute was ended without unpleasantness. Colonel Yate, of course, did not give his decision until he had exhaustively examined the rival claims and patiently inquired into the merits of the case. Then he had only one course open: to pronounce that the canals had been made against the terms of the Boundary Treaty, and that consequently they must be closed, and the fields which they watered be thrown out of cultivation. His award should finally dispose of all causes of friction in the Kushk, and deprive the Russians of one intrument which they might possibly have used to stir up trouble on the borders of the Herat Province.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

THE INTEREST IN COUNTY CRICKET.

It may seem late in the day to discuss in detail the recent county cricket season, but I think much can be said anent the results of the campaign which has not been said, and what is more, it is absolutely necessary for some writer with a little knowledge on the subject to contradict some of the inaccuracies which have been staring at one in black and white, and to remove some of the extraordinary misconceptions which have been floating about. I undertake this task not because I am the most qualified person to do so, but solely because no one else seems to have risen and exposed some of the nonsense which has been put before the reading public. First of all let me express my sincere pleasure that the visit of the Australians has not dwarfed the interest in the county cricket championship. The battles between the shires have after all commanded the largest attendance of the public. Although the England and Australian matches have resulted in huge gross receipts, on no day did the ring of spectators at Old Trafford equal the vast crowd which gathered on the occasion of the Lancashire and Yorkshire contest on Bank Holiday. To show how keenly sportsmen appreciated the issue of this county struggle it is only necessary to say that over 21,000 people passed through the turnstiles on a damp and dismal day. Other great inter-county games have aroused the enthusiasm of the masses while the Colonial cricketers have pursued the uneven tenour of their way without overflowing public patronage. I should be sorry to be misunderstood. I am not glorying in the fact that the Cornstalks have not reaped a golden harvest, that they have been disappointing, and that some of their most celebrated players have been manifestly under a cloud and out of form, but I do rejoice in the fact that not even the comparatively rare visit of a talented band of men from "down under" has shaken the loyalty and affection which the people possess for their respective counties. You and I have seen the day when county cricket has suffered by reason of the brilliant batting and the beautiful bowling of the Australians, but happily that has passed away.

THE SUCCESS OF YORKSHIRE.

The most extraordinary features of the season of 1893 have been the revivification of Yorkshire and the decline and fall of Surrey and Notts. There is nothing more uncertain than the uncertainty of cricket. Between 1872 and 1892 Yorkshire played 282 county matches, of which they won 122, lost 87, and drew 73. In other words, their form left very much to be desired, for their proportion of successes does not compare with that which they have gained during this season. Out of 16 matches Yorkshire have won 12, lost 3, and drawn one. They have been victorious in three-fourths of their engagements, and their defeats and draws together only amount to the remaining quarter. Indeed Yorkshire have never had such a prosperous season. In 1881 the Tykes could boast of nine victories, and in 1883—when they were last the premier shire—eight, but a dozen is double their number of wins in any intervening year since 1883. Without a single point on the right side of the ledger Yorkshire last year ranked sixth, in 1891 they were eighth, or absolutely last but one, in 1890 they were fourth, in 1889 last but one, in 1888 third, in 1887 fifth, in 1886 sixth, in 1885 second, in 1884 third, in 1883, first, in 1882 third, and in 1881 second. From 1881 to 1884 Yorkshire were in the zenith of their powers and were never out of the first three, but from 1884 down to the end of 1892 the Yorkshire executive were constantly involved in difficulties. Either brilliant young players were spoiled by their success or they did not develop as expected, and the older members of the team were gradually becoming incapacitated. The eleven was undergoing a process of transformation. The committee arranged and played endless of trial matches of colts with the hope of discovering talent. Their zeal and their discretion have been rewarded by the young bloods.

"LARGELY AN ELEVEN OF VETERANS."

And yet what said "The Speaker" in an article on "The triumph of Yorkshire?" The writer observed:—"Yorkshire, the hero of the season, is largely an eleven of veterans." Was ever such a disregard of facts shown by any cricket critic? The critic who composed that sentence must have been asleep on the hearth for a few years. Brown, of Driffield, the premier batsman of the premier county was born in 1869. Tunnicliffe (Long John of Pudsey, who has yet to make his 100 for Yorkshire), in 1866, Mr. A. Sellers in 1870, Wainright, a most brilliant all-round professional, in 1865, Mr. F. S. Jackson in 1870, Moorhouse in 1866, Ulyett in 1851, Peel in 1857, Wardall in 1863, Lord Hawke in 1860, Hunter in 1862, Mounsey in 1871 and Mr. Ernest Smith in 1869. In the face of these figures is it fair to assert that Yorkshire is largely an eleven of veterans? Who are the veterans? There are two of them. Ulyett—"Happy Jack," is 43, and has just completed 21 years' service for Yorkshire, while Peel, who is 36, is the other. Peel has been in the team for eleven years, and is to take his benefit next summer. The Yorkshire Executive deserve the utmost praise for bringing together such a lot of talented young men. It is their age which makes me opine that Yorkshire will probably make a bold bid for the championship for several years to come. Their proud position this year is the result of excellence in all departments of the game. Brown has a batting average of 28·12 for 25 completed innings, and Tunnicliffe of 28·9 for 23 innings. They are the best. I remember seeing Tunnicliffe play for the Yorkshire colts against the Notts colts in 1891, and he was drafted into the county eleven forthwith, but in that year and in 1892 he was somewhat disappointing. Like Gunn, another tall cricketer, he has developed slowly. The real excellence of Yorkshire, however, has been in their bowling, for of their regular bowlers, not one has averaged 17 runs per wicket. Thus Wainwright is credited with 90 wickets for 12·50 runs each, Peel with 65 for 14·12 each, and Hirst, the fast bowler, with 53 for 16·35. The superiority of Yorkshire can be very easily seen from these figures. They lost 231 wickets for 19·228 runs apiece, and their opponents 387 wickets for 4,310, or an average of 14·292. While four other counties have a better average per wicket for batting, not one has disposed of its antagonists at such a small cost as 14 runs per man. Lancashire comes next in this department, but their figures are two runs per wicket in excess of their neighbours. Hence I think I am justified in declaring that Yorkshire in a very large measure owe their premier position to the cleverness of the three bowlers, Wainwright, Peel, and Hirst. In Mr. F. S. Jackson, Yorkshire has a fine, all-round, keen cricketer, who should develop into an excellent captain. He is the smartest player which Harrow has turned out for some time. The perseverance of the Yorkshire Committee has been duly rewarded, and they are almost sure to enjoy another conquering era.

THE RELAPSE OF SURREY.

Surrey has suffered a temporary decadence. I use the word temporary because I honestly believe their form too bad to be true. Since 1887, Surrey have been carrying all before them until the present summer arrived when George Lohmann was unable to play. I do not, however, lay all the fault at the feet of poor George Lohmann, for the whole eleven have displayed a marked decline, especially in fielding. Good batting is essential, and the same may be said of good bowling, but neither is of much service unless supported by excellent fielding. Too much importance cannot be attached to out-cricket. As the Rev. James Pycroft observes: "A bad fieldsman is a loose screw in your machinery; giving confidence to the adversary, and taking the spirit out of his own party." There are players to-day who seem to think that batting is a word which means cricket, and there are others who place the same interpretation on bowling. Batting and bowling are parts of the game, but none the less is fielding. We do not practise fielding enough. We are too much at the nets and stumps. Let us get out and field for an hour every evening, as if the success of a match depended upon our safe hands, our quick gatherings, and our sharp returns. Let clubs take warning by Surrey, who have lost eight matches out of sixteen, and only won seven—largely on account of loose fielding. Moreover, the turf at Kennington Oval was re-laid early in the season and never settled down owing to the drought. The two Reads, Mr. Key, Brockwell, and Lockwood have been exceedingly useful members of the eleven but despite the run-getting nature of the grounds this season the Surrey averages do not compare favourably with last season in batting. The attack has naturally proved more expensive, for Lockwood's 84 wickets cost over 17 runs each, which does not compare well with 114 wickets for an average of 13·28 runs.

A CRICKETERS' FACTORY.

But we have not yet finished with Surrey. Despite their comparative failure the eyes of cricketers in England have been attracted to Surrey by the performances of two new players—Richardson and Hayward. A writer for a well-known magazine recently had a chat with Mr. C. W. Alcock on modern cricket. I was much struck with the following observations by the secretary of Surrey:—"It is astounding how boys are coming forward in modern cricket. We lay great stress in this club on the coaching of our young fellows. The cricket of the future depends upon them. In the old days our colts used to be twenty-seven and twenty-eight years of age—now the average would be nearer sixteen. Boys—unless they are at a first-rate public school—are never taught properly, and they get into ineradicable bad habits of play, but by the system here of placing promising boys under a regular instructor and showing them the proper style, they learn to play splendidly. In the old days, for want of such a nursing, all our eleven got old at once, and we could not replace it. Now we make the Oval a nursery, for the young and promising, and keep our eleven always up to par by continual draft from this reserve." Have we not seen the fruits of this system—first of all in Lohmann. Lookwood, and Sharpe, and now in Richardson, and Hayward Richardson is a native of Byfleet near Mitcham, and Mitcham is to Surrey what Sutton-in-Ashfield is to Notts, Lascells Hall to Yorkshire, and Brimington to Derbyshire. It is the nursery of cricketers. Richardson captured 24 wickets for Surrey last season in first class matches and in all matches 101 at a cost of 1354 runs apiece, but this summer he has proved himself capable of greater things than this, for in Surrey county matches of the highest importance he has secured 99 wickets at a cost of 14·34 runs each. This is really a startling record for a fast bowler in his first regular season, and in a campaign when the wickets have all been in favour of the batsmen. His rise has been most rapid, and I need hardly say that he has been selected to take part in the great representative matches of the campaign—an unusual distinction for a player in his first year. Thomas Hayward, who scored 112 against Kent, is even more of a debutant than Richardson, for he did not assist Surrey last season in their less important matches. For sixteen completed innings he has an average of just over eighteen runs, and he is capable of taking a turn with the ball. Unless I am very much mistaken, we shall hear more of Hayward, for he is a nephew of the celebrated Tom Hayward, who was once the very best batsman in England—in the days when Hayward, Tarrant, and Carpenter were household names. This latter-day Tom Hayward was born at Cambridge in March, 1871, being the son of Dan Hayward, who used to play for Cambridgeshire. Playing with success in Cambridge clubs, he secured an engagement at the Oval at the beginning of 1891, and has profited by the system to which Mr. Alcock referred. Indeed, they seem to have a cricketers' factory at the Oval. Last season he made many excellent scores for Surrey Club and Ground, with the result that early this year he was drafted into the county eleven, and in his second match he scored over 100 against Leicestershire. Since Albert Ward, the Yorkshire-Lancastrian, made his appearance some four or five years ago no professional batsman has burst so auspiciously on the cricket horizon as Hayward.

THE DECLINE OF NOTTS.

And now as to Notts. I should say that Notts have during the last 25 years sustained fewer defeats than any other first-class county, but it seems to me as if their sun has passed its meridian, and is setting in the midst of such reflected glory. Whereas Surrey have paid the penalty of a loss of position by reason of bad fielding. Notts have suffered severely for the want of good bowling. All this shows what a complex game is cricket. The eleven must work together as smoothly as a well-regulated machine, and each part must do its work perfectly if there is to be no breakdown. One swallow will not make a summer, and one or two clever batsmen and one or two expert bowlers do not constitute a cricket eleven. Thus, Gunn and Shrewsbury have been almost the two leading batsmen of the season. In 72 county matches there have been 43 individual scores of over 100, and towards this 43 Notts have contributed 14. Gunn has passed the rubicon into three figures on five occasions, Shrewsbury on four, J. A. Dixon on three, and Flowers and Barnes each once. The batting averages are excellent. Gunn's is 47, or 10 in excess of Shrewsbury's, Mr. Dixon has an average of 35, the best season he has ever had, and Flowers, Attewell, and Barnes are all over 20. But what is the use of all this when there is not a bowler in the county who can take a wicket for less than an average of 20 runs. What is gained in one way is neutralised in the other. And thus their record of five wins and seven losses compares ill with the ten victories and only two defeats of last season.

WANTED, A GOOD BOWLER, IN NOTTS.

The great cause for the decline of Notts is the falling off of Attewell, one of the best bowlers of these latter days. The fact of the matter is that Attewell bowled himself to a standstill. He began bowling in a private engagement on the first of March, and he complained to me at the end of June that, with the exception of Good Friday, he had never had a day's rest in the interim. And a cricketer of Attewell's position is not likely to gain rest in July and August. A man can bowl until he hates the sight of the level mead and the red globule which is his engine of destruction. This has been the case with Attewell. He is a talented, speedy, steady professional, and moreover, his wife says, he is the handsomest man in his native village. And so he is. He deserves success, and has done great work for his county and his country. May he be as vigorous as ever next season. Notts will want his services, for Mee is not, in my opinion, a first class bowler, and Shacklock and Flowers vary very considerably in their potency. The bowling of Notts during the present season has not been "worth two-pennyworth of gin." Moreover, one of the most celebrated players in the eleven of Notts told me the other day, that there is not a promising young bowler in the county. The committee have allowed all the best young players to migrate to other centres. In my opinion, Notts have a bad time before them. Most of their players are well over 30, and there appears to be a dearth of capable men to take their places. Notts will have to go through the fire like their Yorkshire neighbours, and find some young men of ability, keep them, and train them. There is no other way. If this plan be not tried, Notts will soon recede to the rank of a second class county. I am not alone in my belief.

THAT the Beresford-Patiala stable will hold a strong hand in the event of the son of Grandmaster going materially wrong, says a sporting correspondent of the *Englishman*, is amply indicated by the above string, including no fewer than half a dozen candidates, while the only trio, who are likely to do battle in opposition for their respective stables are Good Hope, Tantallon, and Whimbrel, representing the Maharajas of Kuch Behar and Mysore and Mr. Gregory. As regards Moorhouse, Savant and Reprisal, who stand at forlorn odds with the bookmakers, there is hardly much chance of their facing the starter. Should, however, the representatives of the Apcar-Ezra stable come to the post they can safely be put aside. Moorhouse's career is almost over, ere long he will in all probability, be relegated to the stud, while the sons of Epigram and First King can hardly be depended upon. After their form of last season, when the pair only once faced the starter, the former in the Cup, and the latter in the Trial Stakes, in both of which they were nowhere it is hardly likely that they can be considered dangerous for the classic races, though in the handicap events the representatives of the Apcar-Ezra stable should not be despised. Whimbrel has so improved upon his form of last season that the son of St. Albans is not considered out of the Cup by some, who are of opinion that he will make a much better show this season. In this belief I do not concur, for I think that he cannot cope with Highborn or Sprig, O'Myrtle, and the pair will hold him safe.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONSEQUENTLY on the abolition of the Presidency Staff Corps as separate bodies, it has been ruled that officers serving in native regiments in Madras and Bombay are eligible for appointment to the Punjab Frontier Force. Those on the Unattached List will be eligible for the local corps after completing their year's service with British regiments in India.

THE Government of India have adopted the very sensible course of calling for information from native regiments regarding the extent to which opium is consumed by the men, and its effect upon their health. This will be placed before the Opium Commission; but it would seem desirable to show them also Sikh sepoys who habitually use the drug, and take evidence from their own lips.

RUSSIA is steadily extending her influence over Persia, and the Shah has not the inclination, or perhaps the power, to counteract the effects of the policy which the St. Petersburg Foreign Office has adopted. The establishment of a Consulate at Mashad has been such a success, that others are now to be formed at Ispahan and Bushire, together with a commercial agency at Yezd.

As the rainy season is now coming to a close, the Chins have begun to show signs of restlessness. A party of Pimpi tribesmen fired recently upon the outlying defences of the Sawput guard. They are understood to have deserted their village and taken to the jungle, evidently meaning to fight.

MR. BARROW, Examiner of the Public Works Department Accounts, says the *Englishman*, is about to be transferred from Assam to Burma owing to Mr. Braddon in Burma being obliged to take sick leave home. Captain Browne, R. E., Government Examiner, Assam-Bengal Railway, performs Mr. Barrow's duties in addition to his own in the meantime.

THE Government of India has refused to re-consider its decision regarding its inability to sanction the construction of quarters for the Adjutant of the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Corps at Hubli, although it was represented by the local authorities that it will be impossible to maintain the efficiency of a Volunteer Corps if the Adjutant is obliged to reside some thirteen miles away from the Commandant and headquarters of his corps.

CAPTAIN H. R. DAVIES, of the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has passed the Lower Standard in the Shan language. This officer is at present officiating as Staff Captain in the Intelligence Branch at Rangoon, and as Intelligence Officer of the Southern Party, Siamese Boundary Commission, last season he rendered good service. During the past three years he has done much excellent work for the Intelligence Branch in Burma. He has already passed in Burmese. Hindustani and Persian, and is now studying Kachin. Captain Davies is, we believe, the only officer serving in the Madras command, who has passed the Lower Standard in the Shan language; though Captain D. P. Warliker, Indian Medical Service, was first to pass the elementary test, in 1888, at Rangoon.

THE origin of the story about Mr. Pyne at Kabul, says the Lahore paper, appears to have been merely that Mr. Pyne had in some way displeased the Amir, and for this reason remained in his house for a day or two. The matter, however, appears to have ended satisfactorily. Similarly, the foundation for the story that the Amir had put his Private Secretary to death with torture rested only on the fact that he had put him in prison for dishonesty. These stories are specimens of the way in which a fast gathers size like a snowball on its way from Kabul to India.

A CORRESPONDENT going from Lahore to Saharanpore writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Along the railway there is substantial evidences of the heavy ending to the monsoon, especially for some distance below the Beas, where in the train it is to the eye more like sailing than railing. Fields and roads are covered, and occasionally it is a case of water everywhere, but not a drop to draw; for only the tops of some well posts are visible.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta have issued the first part of their administration report for the past official year. The questions dealt with in the report were sufficiently ventilated as they arose, and the volume does not therefore call for detailed notice.

THE Central Committee of the Lady Dufferin Fund at Simla have confirmed the action of the Bengal Committee who, under the Presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor, unanimously elected Miss Hamilton, M. D., to succeed Miss Morice as Lady Physician in charge of the Victoria Dufferin Hospital in Calcutta.

ONE seldom hears now-a-days of the Euphrates Railway project, observes a contemporary, but a statement appears in the Paris *Revue d' Exploration* to the effect that the Turkish Government has accorded to a French company the concession for a line from Damascus to Beredjik on the Upper Euphrates by way of Hamah and Aleppo, with an extension to Telek, also on the Euphrates, by way of Orfa. We doubt if anything will come of this, but our engineers should be alive to the possibility of French competition on this neglected route.

THE Emir of Bokhara, according to the *Turkistan Gazette*, is about to institute radical reforms in his army, remodelling it on the Russian system. He intends gradually to introduce general conscription, and he will doubtless ask for the services of Russian officers. He may have heard of the Imperial Service troops in India, and have imagined that he can carry out a scheme similar to that which has been so successful in our Native States. The Bokharan forces thirty years ago consisted of 40,000 men, but after the struggle with Russia they were reduced to 10,000. Now the Turkistan paper states that the total is only 3,200 men of all ages, of whom 2,400 are infantry, 600 cavalry and 200 artillery with twelve guns. The troops are beneath contempt, and even under Russian officers will never be fit to serve against the warlike races of Afghanistan.

THE annual report of the working of the Forest Department in Jeypore, like everything that is done in that model State, is a very creditable production. Forestry is a new business in Jeypore, having only been inaugurated in 1885, and therefore the report begins with a recitation of the advantages of an ordered system of conservancy. Naturally there is not much that is novel in this exposition, but the arguments are sound and very clearly put. The misfortune is that the people who require to be convinced, namely the villagers, will not be capable of appreciating the arguments in Jeypore any more than their fellows in British territory. All that they know about the matter, is that it introduces certain immediate restraints upon their liberty. But, what is next best to enlisting popular sympathy, the Jeypore Department has made some progress with the zemindars. It freely offers assistance to those who wish to restore forests which have been allowed to go to the bad by reckless devastation or want of management: and apparently two or three zemindars are already applying for its assistance. The report then goes on to give a brief and business-like account of the principal products of the State forests, including minerals, and touches hopefully on the prospects of developing the iron industry. The working operations of the Department are next sketched, and we gather that, as with forest establishments of older standing, there is a shortness of hands, which makes itself felt in the preparation of maps and working plans. However, the State has recruits coming on in the Forest School at Dehra. The return of prosecutions for offences against the Forest regulations is sufficiently long to show that the protection system is not to be regarded a joke; but at the same time, as the total area of forests under the Department is 277 square miles in a territory of 14,465 square miles, there need be no fear of conservation pressing heavily on the people. Such of the operations as consist of planting upon sandy wastes, must be purely beneficial. Altogether the report is one that for style and matter might be owned by any administration, and it is impossible to read it without gathering that in Lala Shiva Baksh, the Superintendent, the State has been fortunate in getting hold of a very capable officer.

OUR ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE AMIR.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.

UNDERSTANDING that Sir Lepel Griffin, with whose aid the present Amir of Afghanistan was placed on the throne of Kabul, had just returned from the Continent, the *Pall Mall Gazette* requested an expert on the subject of Indian frontier politics to interview him on the following points, which Sir Lepel Griffin alone could really settle:—

(*a*) What treaty, if any, exists between ourselves and the Amir of Afghanistan, obliging him to subordinate his foreign policy to us, and pledging us in return to defend his dominions.

(*b*) The origin and object of the "scientific frontier" policy as including a defence of Afghanistan in case of necessity.

The following report of the interview, in the form of questions and answers, settles, we believe, once for always, the above all-important points, while it also gives the opinion of a distinguished Anglo-Indian who has been more intimately connected with Afghan politics than any other existing authority, on the side issue as to the finality or otherwise of any line of "frontier defence" from a political standpoint:—

"Have you read the discussion in the papers on the subject of the defence of the North-West frontier of India?"—"I have only yesterday returned from the Continent, so I cannot say that I have seen everything that has been written; but I have read some of the letters of Lord Chelmsford, Sir John Adye, and Mr. Curzon, and have followed the general drift of the discussion."

OUR OBLIGATIONS.

"What is the precise meaning of Mr. Curzon's statement that we had guaranteed to the Amir the integrity of Herat, Maimena, and Andkui? Is there any treaty signed by the Amir to such effect? If not, have we given any promise to him, which he has accepted and which we are bound to redeem?"—"These are days when statesmen are more eager to forget their promises than to abide by them: but I think Mr. Curzon has not gone one bit beyond the fact when he states that we have (conditionally on the Amir's subordination of his foreign policy to that of England) guaranteed the integrity of his dominions. Indeed, I have constantly written in the *Times* and *Fortnightly* to this effect. The honour of England is as pledged to defend the Amir against attack as it would be concerned in repelling an invasion of Canada or Burmah by the French. We cannot escape our obligation, and if we attempt to do so, our faces would be blackened in every bazaar in Asia. And justly so.

"What was the engagement which you entered into with the Amir when he was placed on the throne? Has it been enlarged or modified since?—"No treaty was made with the Amir when he was put on the throne. This was a very sore point with him, and he complained to me bitterly of the disadvantage it placed him in. He said that he required to know precisely which was expected of him, and that he could not fulfil obligations which were vague or undefined. I entirely agreed with him, then and since, and urged his view on the Government of India, but both Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon would have nothing to say to a treaty. This might come in time when the Amir's power was consolidated; but they held that it was well to avoid a second Treaty of Gandamak, which was invalidated almost as soon as it was signed. This was true enough; but, on the other haud, a treaty at the time of the Amir's accession would have had more weight with him than any engagement made later, when he had become strong and could dictate his own terms. So no treaty was made, and I do not think any formal agreement has since been concluded. But I was instructed to give the Amir a letter, which pledged the honour of England quite as fully as a treaty could have done, to the effect that with regard to the position of the ruler of Kabul to foreign Powers since the British Government admitted no right of interference by such in Afghanistan, and since both Russia and Persia were pledged to abstain from all political interference in Afghan affairs, the Kabul ruler could have no political relations with any Power except the English; or if any such foreign Power should attempt to interfere in Afghanistan, and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the Kabul ruler, then the British Government would be prepared to aid him—if necessary to repel it—provided that he followed the advice of the British Government in regard to his foreign relations. This engagement the Amir, in default of a treaty, freely and fully accepted. It has been enforced ever since. It was confirmed in Rawal Pindi in 1885 by Lord Dufferin, and the demarcation of the northern frontier was arranged in accordance with it."

OUR GOOD ALLY.

"Do you consider that the Amir has fulfilled his part of the engagement?"—"I have no reason to believe that he has not. He is a very autocratic, self-willed, and proud man and dislikes interference, and has not a very courteous manner of showing his feelings; but on the whole, and considering the extremely difficult circumstances in which he has been placed, I say he has been a good ally of England. I think he is one of the strongest and ablest among living rulers whether in Europe or Asia."

"Do the Russians intrigue in Afghanistan."—"Of course Russia intrigues. It

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Corporation for the month of September, re-assembled yesterday, in the Council Hall, under the presidency of Dr. Blaney. There were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshah Eduljee Vacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Laiji, Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadya, Luchmon Singh, Meherjibhai Rastamjee Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dharmaji, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

THE MUNICIPALITY AS A SCHOOL FOR ENGINEERING.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner, asking the sanction of the Corporation for admitting articled pupils to the Engineer's Department of the Municipality to learn the profession of civil engineering:—

To the Municipal Secretary. Sir,—Proposals have during the last eighteen months been under my consideration for admitting articled pupils into the Engineering Department of the Municipality as is done by the engineers and engineering firms at home, who may at the same time profit themselves by learning the business of a Civil Engineer, and the Municipality by the assistance rendered by them during the term of their pupilage. The question was first raised by Mr. Smith and is approved by Mr. Murzban. Both gentlemen consider the Engineering Department of the Municipality an excellent school for the training of a Civil Engineer. The idea seems to present some decided advantages and to be absolutely free from objection. I have considered with Mr. Murzban and the Solicitors the terms of agreement which should be entered into with the parents or guardians of articled pupils, and beg to forward a draft of the same. I would request the sanction of the Corporation to the arrangement. The number of articled pupils at any one time will of course be a matter dependent more or less upon circumstances, but should not, as a rule, exceed four.—I have, &c., H. A. Acworth, Commissioner.

FORM OF ARTICLES OF PUPILAGE.

This Indenture made the day of 189 between hereinafter called the father or guardian of the first part son or ward of the said father or guardian hereinafter called the pupil of the second part and the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereinafter called the Commissioner for and on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay of the third part.

Witnesseth that the pupil of his own free will with the consent of the father or guardian doth bind himself to the Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation to learn the profession of a Civil Engineer from the day of 189 for the term of three years thence next ensuing and for such further term of one year (if any) for which the said term may under the conditions hereinafter prescribed be extended as hereinafter provided (and which said term and further term, if any, are to be understood as included in the expression "The term hereby provided for" as used in these presents) and that in consideration of the sum of Rs. 1,500 to the Commissioner paid by the father or guardian on the execution of these presents the receipt of which said sum the Commissioner doth hereby acknowledge he (the Commissioner) doth hereby accept the said as a pupil for the term hereby provided for and the father or guardian and the pupil do each of them hereby covenant with the Commissioner that he (the pupil) will during the term hereby provided for at all times loyally execute and perform the lawful instructions and directions of the Commissioner and of the Executive Engineer of the Municipality of Bombay for the time being (hereinafter called the Engineer) or other the Municipal officer or officers under whom he may from time to time be employed to learn the work of a Civil Engineer and will serve as such pupil and keep the secrets of the Municipality in all matters relating to the business or affairs of the Municipality of Bombay which shall come to his knowledge in the course of such employment or otherwise and will conform in all respects to the rules of the Department in which he may for the time being be employed, and that the pupil will not do anything that will cause damage or injury to the Municipality or to their goods or suffer the same to be done or attempted by others and that he will not absent himself from the service of the Municipality during the hours that may from time to time be fixed for work by the Engineer without the leave of the Engineer or other officer aforesaid under whom he may for the time being be placed first obtained and that in all respects he will acquit and demean himself honourably, faithfully and with diligence, and the father or guardian doth hereby covenant with the Commissioner that in case the Municipality sustain any loss, damage or prejudice by reason of the misbehaviour, neglect or improper behaviour of the said son or ward he (the father or guardian) will make good and re-imburse to the Municipality the amount or value thereof and he (the Commissioner) doth hereby on behalf of the said Municipal Corporation covenant with the said father or guardian that so long as the pupil shall comply with the conditions herein before prescribed and conduct himself to the satisfaction of the Commissioner he (the Commissioner) will permit the pupil to attend the Municipal Office and be taught instructed and employed therein under the supervision and orders of the Engineer in view to his acquiring as thoroughly and proficient a knowledge as may be practicable of the profession or business of a Civil Engineer, and further that he shall cause the pupil to be examined by the Engineer or other officer or officers to be appointed in that behalf by the Commissioner at the end of each calendar year of the pupilage in the knowledge which the pupil may have acquired and that in case the pupil shall by such tests satisfy the Engineer of his progress and in particular shall to the satisfaction of the Engineer or other officer as aforesaid pass the third of such examinations he (the Commissioner) will hand over or cause to be handed over to the pupil these presents with a certificate of service endorsed thereon and also will grant or cause to be granted a certificate of proficiency under his sign manual and that of the Engineer and bearing the seal of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and thereupon these presents shall be deemed to have been determined but that in case the pupil shall fail to pass the examination at the end of the third year to the satisfaction of the Engineer as aforesaid he will be allowed a further term of one year of pupilage at the end of which further term the Commissioner will cause the pupil to be again examined in the manner aforesaid and in the event of his then succeeding in passing such examination to the satisfaction of the Engineer shall grant him such certificates of service and proficiency as afor said but in case the pupil shall fail to pass the examination at the end of the fourth year also to the satisfaction of the Engineer these presents shall thereupon be deemed to be finally determined and shall be handed over to the pupil only with a certificate of service endorsed thereon under the hand of the Commissioner and bearing the seal of the Corporation. Provided always that in case the pupil shall at any time during the term hereby provided for misconduct himself in such a manner as in the judgment of the Commissioner to render it necessary or advisable in the interests of the Municipality to put an end to these presents then and in such case it shall be lawful for the Commissioner by notice in writing to the pupil to put an immediate end to all engagements and obligations hereby undertaken by the Commissioner and in such case these presents shall be determined on the date of such notice and the sum of Rs. 1,500 herein before mentioned shall be absolutely forfeited to the Corporation and the Commissioner hereby further covenants with the father or guardian that in the event of the pupil becoming incapacitated for work by continued illness or other cause to be certified by the Municipal Medical Examiner within 18 months after the commencement of the term hereby provided for or in the event of his death within the same period the Commissioner shall and will return to the father or gardian or other person legally entitled to receive the same sum of Rs. 750 being one half of the sum of Rs. 1,500 heroinbefore mentioned as paid to the Commissioner.

Mr. George Cotton opened a lengthy discussion by proposing simply that the letter should be recorded. He personally was of opinion that the Corporation should not take any additional responsibility upon itself or enter into competition with private individuals who now did the work. The Engineering Department had also sufficient to do without imposing additional duties. He took this course in order that the Commissioner should have an opportunity of explaining why the Corporation should adopt such a course.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said the proposal did not come so much from himself as from the Executive Engineer, and so far from the arrangement imposing any additional work on the engineers he should have thought it was tolerably obvious that on the contrary it was calculated to materially relieve them. In no part of India was there a better school of engineering than that furnished by the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. Wacha: Question.

The Commissioner: I will say probably seeing that it embraces almost every imaginable branch of civil engineering.

Continuing, he said, it seemed to him that it would be a decided advantage to the community if the opportunity were given to young men to avail themselves of the instruction the Municipality were able to offer. At the same time the existence of several good pupils would enable the engineers of different departments to dispense with paid assistants. It, therefore, seemed to him to be doubly advantageous, for on the one hand it would relieve the engineers of works they would otherwise have to do themselves or got done by paid subordinates, and on the other hand it would open up to those members of the community who wished to acquire the knowledge the Municipality was in a position to impart. The only responsibility imposed on the Executive Engineer would be that of granting certificates such as were granted by other engineering establishments. He was astonished to find so practical a man as Mr. Cotton opposed to the scheme.

Mr. Cotton: I am aware of the disadvantages attending it.

Mr. Wacha: He knows them.

The Commissioner: Then I wish he had stated them. As a practical man he is aware of the disadvantages, but as a practical man he has not given utterance to them. If he had I would have had something to answer.

Continuing, the Commissioner said that if the proposition was not to be accepted, at all events, it should be rejected on valid grounds, and not on vague suggestions of additional duties and responsibilities where none exist. The point was would they allow young men to avail themselves of the school which existed within that building for training civil engineers, or would they, and it seemed to him somewhat churlish, refuse to do so.

Dr. Katrak pointed out that there was no standard provided on which pupils should be admitted.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani considered that if pupils were admitted they might only be spectators of engineering. Either they must be taught or left to themselves. If Municipal Engineers began to teach the young men then they would be acting *ultra vires*, because the whole of their time must be devoted to Municipal work. If they allowed the men to pick up such knowledge as they could, then they would be a positive nuisance, and likely to waste Municipal property. The scheme was simply chimerical.

Dr. Bhalchandra was surprised that such a proposal should be brought forward in this advanced nineteenth century, if it had been proposed fifty years ago it might have been entertained. They had now colleges of science where pupils could be trained, and he saw no reason why they should accede to any such proposal.

Mr. E. B. Carroll considered that previous speakers had mistaken the proposal which, he considered, was calculated to benefit a certain class of the community of Bombay. It was one which he would strongly support. There was a great want of a school for practical engineering, and when the executive of the Municipality came forward in the manner in which Mr. Acworth had done, to throw open the door for practical training in engineering, he was much surprised to find people objecting to it. There was likely also to be a certain amount of gain to the Municipality, and the pupils would assist the engineers. A perfectly green young man might have to be told and instructed for a few weeks, but he would soon begin to be useful. It was perfectly useless to teach engineering by books alone, what they wanted was practical training. First, they had theoretical training and then practical, such a system was in common use. There was also another point, it would be a school for training up young men who might ultimately be employed in the Municipality. He, therefore, moved as an amendment "that the letter should be recorded, and that sanction should be given to the admission of pupils to the Engineer's Department for instruction in the profession of Civil Engineering on the terms appended to the Commissioner's letter.

Mr. Mirza Hussain Khan seconded the amendment.

Mr. R. M. Shroff supported the view of the question taken by Mr. Katrak and failed to see what sort of men were going to be admitted as articled pupils. If they were going to admit only L. C. E.s it was possible those young gentlemen would consider it *infra dig.* to go through the ordinary training, whereas if they were going to take in candidates of lower qualifications it would be very inconvenient, as pointed out by Mr. Cotton, inasmuch as such young men would not possess the requisite theoretical knowledge, which it was essential should precede practical training.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik opposed the proposal, and considered it undesirable that a kind of patronage should be put in the hands of the Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner considered that not a scintilla of argument had been brought against the proposal except by Dr. Katrak and Mr. Shroff, and their contention were not in reality against it. He was inclined to think they were right, and it would be advisable to provide some standard of admission. As to Mr. Shroff's remark that the holders of an university degree would think it *infra dig.* to go through the ordinary training, he pointed out that the descendant of some of the first families in England were scattered about London as articled clerks in solicitors' offices, and they did not consider that they were losing their dignity in acquiring the knowledge necessary to their profession. He suggested that the matter be postponed until the scheme had been perfected.

Mr. Kursandas Chubildas moved that the matter be postponed for further consideration.

Mr. Wacha seconded.

Mr. Kothare considered that the question of the standard of admission might be left to the Engineer.

Dr. Mody asked if there was any section of the Act which empowered the Corporation to take such a step?

The Commissioner replied that he had taken the solicitors' advice, and found there was no section against it.

Mr. Cotton, in replying to the debate, said he fully agreed that engineers should be properly trained, but what he said was that it was no part of the duty of the Municipality to give such training. They had no right to enter into competition with professional persons in the city who did such work. Besides, there was no general civil engineering training to be obtained in the Municipality, and he did not think they should permit their executive officers to shove their responsibility off their shoulders on to those of young untrained men.

The amendment of Chubildas was rejected by 25 votes against 9; the amendment of Mr. Carroll was also rejected by 32 votes against 4; and the original motion of Mr. Cotton was carried by 26 votes to 2.

THE NEW LOAN.

A meeting of urgency was then held to take into consideration the resolution of the Standing Committee of the 13th inst., recommending that sanction be given to an application being made to Government for authority to raise a loan of Rs. 25,25,000 for drainage and other works as already sanctioned by the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved, as recommended by the Standing Committee, that sanction should be given to the application being made to Government for authority to raise the loan at 4 per cent. and that it should be repayable in forty years in three instalments of thirteen, ten, and two and a quarter lakhs.

Mr. Wacha pointed out that such a proposal should be dismissed by a full house, and he moved as an amendment that the matter be postponed until Thursday next.

Mr. Cotton seconded the amendment, which was adopted.

THE EXCESS ON THE LOVE GROVE PUMPING ENGINES.

The ordinary meeting of the Corporation was resumed, and the following letter of the Commissioner considered, referring to the excess on account of the erection, &c., of the new boilers, engines, and pumps at Love Grove Pumping station.

The Municipal Secretary. Sir,—I have the honor to submit the report and statements called for in Corporation Resolution No. 3694 of 17th ultimo. I may observe that the necessary figures were not extracted and laid before me till after the middle of August, and that the disturbances in the city debarred me from attending to them for some days. The date of submission to me of the figures was, however, such as to preclude any possibility of my reporting in time for the August meeting of the Corporation. 2. Statement A shows the original estimate. It comprises Rs. 3,38,259 for the actual cost of the engines, Rs. 31,350, for cost of masonry in foundations, and Rs. 30,391 on account of contingencies. The latter item, it will be observed, is less than 10 per cent. on the two previous items, while in works of this character it is usual to make a contingency provision of 20 per cent. Such was the course pursued in the case of the Pawai engines, and the grant for contingencies in that case was spent within Rs. 2,000. The above estimates were prepared by Mr. R. G. Walton. In his letter to me No. 2802-D, dated 7th August, 1891, he gave the details of the item of Rs. 31,350. He estimated for 20,000 cubic feet of founds, 60,000 cubic feet of fire-brick masonry, and 10 per cent. contingencies. He anticipated a large saving on his head as it was expected that both bricks and ashler in the bed of the old engines could be used. This, however, was subsequently found to be impracticable, and the erection of a new engine and boiler-house became necessary. There are no details to show how the sum of Rs. 30,391 on account of contingencies was arrived at by the Engineer, but I think my letter No. 6168 of 15th June, 1891, to the Corporation, elucidates the point. I wrote "It is impossible to say what the cost of setting the engines up may amount to, and I hope it may be met partly or altogether by the sale of our present engines, but I think it safe to estimate for a total expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs." The sale proceeds of the four existing engines and boilers, the two centrifugals and materials of the existing pumping station were, however, by Corporation's Resolution, No. 3317 of 4th July, 1892, hypothecated to the cost of erecting the new engine and boiler-house. It is obvious that the sum of Rs. 30,391 was entered to complete the round figure of four lakhs. Had a ten per cent. contingency provision (Rs. 36,960) been made it is probable, and had a twenty per cent. contingency provision (Rs. 73,920) been made it is certain, that there would be no excess. I am solely responsible for not having made a larger provision under this head. 3. Statement B shows the final revised estimate sanctioned by the Corporation. It will be seen that the charge for masonry for the foundations works out practically to Mr. Walton's estimate and that the charge for the new engine and boiler-houses was carefully estimated. Should it be possible, as I hope it may be, to obtain an exchange rate of 1s. 4d. for the final instalment due to Messrs. Simpson & Co., the total saving will be Rs. 7,435-14-5, which will reduce the excess from Rs. 11,097-11-4 to Rs. 3,661-12-11. This added to the sum (Rs. 30,391) originally allowed for contingencies, would amount almost exactly to 10 per cent. on the work, which, I think, makes it as plain as a general statement can make it, that there has been no extravagance. Statement C shows details of expenditure under the head of contingencies. By far the most important item is that of Rs. 25,993-12-0 for the erection of the machinery. This includes a sum of Rs. 2,075 on account of bonus earned under the bonus and penalty clause and Rs. 2,295 on account of maintenance. The four engines were ready for work according to the contract on the following dates:—Engine No. 1 8th June, No. 2 11th June, Nos. 3 and 4 16th June. The contract for date completion was 5th August and the bonus earnable under the contract was Rs. 12-8-0 per engine or Rs. 50 in all. The new engines do their work at a daily average coal consumption of less than 7 tons as against a daily average of more than 14 tons when the old engines were running, a saving equal, at the cost price of the coal (Rs. 16-8-0), to about Rs. 120 per diem or considerably more than double the amount paid as bonus. The contract provided for three months' maintenance by the erector, as considered necessary by the Executive Engineer and Drainage Engineer, and a sum of Rs. 2,295 is included on this account. Deducting these two sums of Rs. 2,295 and Rs. 2,075 from the total of Rs. 25,993-12-0 and deducting also Rs. 5,130, the sum provided in the contract with the foreman to be sent out by them from England, and which had to be paid as in the case of Pawai in addition to the payments to the erector, the actual cost of erection works out to Rs. 16,493, or about Rs. 39 a ton, which, from all the enquiries I have been able to make: is materially less than the usual charge for erecting this class of machinery. In this case, as in that of Pawai, the machinery being of a special and novel character, it was deemed requisite to provide that the makers should send an experienced man from their own workshops to supervise the operation of erection. If the cost of this unusual arrangement is included, the price of erection works out to Rs. 51 per ton, which is less, I believe, than the usual rate for heavy machinery. The landing and carting charges were mostly arranged for by contract after advertising for tenders, though about 100 tons which came in before the contract was concluded were specially arranged for at Rs. 5-8-0 a ton. The contract rate was Rs. 5 and was one that resulted in a loss to the contractor. I have heard loose statements made that Rs. 1 or Rs. 2 a ton would have been sufficient, in answer to which it is sufficient to point to the Wet Dock landing charges which are in no case less than Rs. 1-4-0 a ton for the smallest package of machinery and go as high as Rs. 7-8-0 per ton for packages over 15 tons, and to remind the Corporation that the contractor had to pay all these in addition to carting charges. In point of fact the contractor has sent in an application for re-imbursement of the losses, which he says, and which I know, he has incurred. I do not know that there are any other items in the statement of contingencies, which need special explanation. Perhaps I had better add, however, that the item of Rs. 1,168-1-8 for commission and other charges at home covers Messrs. Coutts & Co. the bankers' commission on payments remitted through them, and the cost of preparing the contract with Messrs. Simpson & Co. The other items, I think, explain themselves.—I have, &c., H. A. Acworth, Commissioner.

Mr. Cotton proposed that the letter be recorded. He had gone through the figures and to his mind everything was in order. Dr. Mody seconded.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla referred to the manner in which the estimates had been prepared, and considered it unsatisfactory. He pointed out that there had been an excess of 100 per cent., and under the circumstances considered it necessary that the Corporation should express some opinion on the matter. He moved as an amendment "That the letter be recorded, and that the Corporation considers that the estimates for the erection, &c., of the engines, boilers, and pumps at Love Grove were not as carefully prepared as they should have been."

Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wacha did not consider the Commissioner's letter a satisfactory answer, and he thought that he had simply repeated his former statements.

The Commissioner pointed out that when the original estimate of four lakhs was submitted, he then informed the Corporation that it was necessarily a little vague, for at the time it was prepared it was impossible for him to say what the exact cost of erection would amount to. In reality the excess on the whole work did not amount to more than Rs. 11,000, and that he was of opinion was not excessive, having regard to the extent of the work. The contingencies only came to ten per cent., and that was not only moderate, but immoderately low.

Mr. Carroll: (Hear, hear.) Fifteen or twenty per cent. is the general thing.

Dr. Bhalchandra supported the amendment.

Mr. Cotton said that of the excess of Rs. 91,000, Rs. 40,000 had gone on account of exchange and Rs. 40,000 for the new engine and boiler-houses which were absolutely necessary. There were left only Rs. 11,000 which any one who had a practical experience of such works would admit was a very reasonable excess indeed.

The amendment of Mr. Rahimtulla was then put, ten votes being recorded for and ten against. The President gave his casting vote against the amendment. The original proposition was then carried by eleven votes to ten.

The Corporation then adjourned until Thursday next.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The concert given by the members of this corps in the Head-Quarters of No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road, on last Saturday night, was a decided success. The large drill-hall looked its best, and the temporary stage, with its background of a line of carbines with sword-bayonets fixed, added in no small way to the smart decorations of the hall. A large number of members and guests were present, the attendance being over 160, of which about 65 were lady-guests.

The programme, though lengthy, was gone through without a hitch, the songs, recitations, and instrumental music being well appreciated.

The officers present were Captain W. G. Wilson, Lieutenant J. Sanders Slater, H. W. Barrow, and L. J. Robertson, and Captain E. Ferrers Nicholson, B. V. R., Major Roughton, the Commandant, was unfortunately prevented from attending by indisposition.

The next item in the amusement line of this corps, is a "cinderela" dance, which will take place on Saturday, 7th October.

A Reuter telegram from Port Said, dated Sept. 4, says:—"The Orient Line steamer Oroya, which left Albany, Western Australia, homeward bound on Aug. 12, has been aground in the Suez Canal at kilometre 64 since this morning."

Fortunately, the reported release of Dr. Gallagher, the dynamitard, has turned out to be untrue; but, says the *World*, there need be no mistake about the matter. The Parnellites mean to have every one of the political prisoners out of gaol if the present Ministers only stay in office long enough. They have never concealed their intention of making their continued support of the Government conditional upon this and other concessions. It is merely a question of avoiding shocking public sentiment too much at a time. Mr. Redmond's recent holiday in Ireland, by the way, should not be described, as has been done by so many, as a pleasure-trip. His band of followers is so small that he cannot afford to neglect business, and during his absence from London he was busy with important caucus work. From all I hear the Parnellites are likely to do well when the next election comes.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE VICEROY

The following is a *verbatim* report of the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy, as the United Service Club on Saturday evening, which was summarised in our telegraphic columns yesterday:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, two years ago, on the occasion to which the President referred, when the United Service Club entertained me in this room under the presidency of that most admirable official and most genial of companions, General Badcock, I remember that we indulged in some pleasantries as to the possibility of my premature retirement which had been confidently announced by certain unveracious writers in the press. This time I am afraid that the significance of your hospitality is unmistakable, and I am here to take leave of the Simla Club and of many good friends whom I count amongst its members. At the same time I must not allow myself to forget that the period when I shall lay down the burden of office is still four months distant, so that we must, on the one hand, steer clear of anything like full-blown obituary notices, and, on the other, of that unmuzzled exuberance and light-heartedness which characterise utterances of Viceroys who have, so to speak, one foot already upon the gangway. I can, however, assure you that it is with a feeling of genuine sadness that I recognise the near approach of the time when I must bid farewell to the members of this excellent Club, in whose society so large a part of my time during the last five years has been spent, and of whom many have shared with me the cares and burdens of official life. The President spoke in feeling terms of the laborious days with little or no respite which fall to the lot of an Indian Viceroy, and I am certainly not prepared to controvert that statement. It would be merest affectation to deny it. Even as during the rains one cloud rolls up after another towards these mountains, so do troubles and anxieties accumulate around the Government in this country. As fast as one cloud disperses another takes its place, so it always has been, and so I suppose it ever will be. Those who are responsible for the government of a country must bear these things in a confident and manly spirit. Recognising that in this mighty Indian Empire, with its undefined frontiers, its restless neighbours beyond its limits, and its vast population, at one moment swayed by gusts of Eastern fanaticism, and at another agitated by Western ideas of the most advanced type—(laughter)—it is almost too much to expect freedom from anxiety or easy times. We may, however, find some consolation in the thought, that in spite of all these drawbacks the Empire is still a thing by itself in the history of the world, and forms perhaps the noblest existing monument of what those who of our race have been able to achieve. (Cheers). But the hard work and the responsibility would be intolerable but for the loyal support and steady devotion of ones fellow-workers. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity in order to acknowledge my deep obligations to them; and when I say this, I hope it will be understood that I am referring not only to the gentlemen sitting round this table, but to all those who in different parts of the country, many of them amid very trying circumstances, isolated from their friends, exposed to innumerable hardships and inconveniences, have borne their part in our common task. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Fanshawe has spoken appreciatively of the recent action of the Government of India in providing for the services some compensation for ruinous losses which they have sustained by the fall in exchange. I have spoken and written so often about this question that I have little to add on the present occasion: my position was one of very great difficulty. As the head of the public services in India I had, on the one hand, to consider their just claims, and to see that these claims were not overlooked; on the other hand, as the Queens representative I was responsible for the well-being of the millions of her subjects at whose expense these claims had to be met. It was necessary that I should endeavour to hold the balance as fairly as I could. We endeavoured to do so, and I think that credit has been given generally to us for this. (Hear, hear.) I do not wish to claim for our attempt to deal with the question any higher praise than that it was, as Mr. Fanshawe has put it, a substantial act of justice. I am of course aware that it would have been agreeable to the services to receive more liberal treatment, and that some members—particularly the senior members—have been disappointed. I could easily imagine their feelings if I put myself in their place. All I can do is to ask them to put themselves in our place and to consider what they would have done had they been so situted. (Hear hear.) Into the broader aspects of this most difficult question I would rather not enter this evening, but perhaps I may be allowed to give one word of advice to those who have been watching this particular cloud—a cloud which has obscured our horizon for a long time past—and hoping to see it disperse. I wish I could say confidently that we had succeeded in dispersing it. This much, at any rate, I may allow myself to say, that although we have had disappointments, and although unforeseen difficulties have presented themselves, I see no cause for despair. Some of us were a little too sanguine at first. Do not let us commit the opposite mistake of being too dependent. Now it is very easy to abuse the Secretary of State or to pour contempt upon financial members when everything does not go as smoothly as we could wish. What we have to remember is the simple elementary fact that there is only one way in which we can give to a coin a value above that of the metal which it contains, and that is by rendering it artificially scarce. Now it was of course idle to suppose that the mere passing of an Act for the closing of the Mints would at once tend to a scarcity of coined silver. The problem will work itself out in due time, and those who are best able to judge are by no means prepared to admit that the great experiment of June last has failed, or is destined to failure. (Hear, hear.) I believe it has been described as "the crime of June 26." It is a crime for which I am still unrepentant, a crime which, although no doubt it has occasioned a good deal of alarm, will, I still believe, prove to be a turning point in the commercial and fiscal history of this country. (Applause.) Some of our critics are, I think, apt to lose sight of the position with which we were confronted at the beginning of the year. We found that our standard was a metal which, owing to circumstances entirely beyond our control, was contracting in value and holding in the markets of the world a position which, with every mouth that passed was becoming more and more precarious. In spite of the demonetization of silver by the great European Powers we found that the quantity of that metal produced was constantly increasing. Twenty years ago, when silver was worth nearly 5s. per ounce, the produce of the world did not exceed 63 millions of ounces. Last year, when the price of silver had fallen to less than 38d. per ounce, the total amount of silver produced had risen to 152 millions of ounces. Now of this enormous quantity of silver between one-fourth and one-fifth found its way to this country, while one-third, or 54 millions of ounces, was annually absorbed by the United States of America. It was, however, a matter of common notoriety that the silver legislation of the United States was likely to be repealed or modified, and that a large part, at all events, of silver which the United States had been in the habit of consuming would not improbably be added to the great mass of metal already dumped upon our shores. What then was our duty under these circumstances as men of business? I say that as long as there was a chance that the Brussels Conference would bring about some concerted action for the rehabilitation of silver we were excusable if we waited upon events; but when it became clear that the Conference would be abortive, and that even our own Government was not prepared to co-operate effectually in rehabilitating the white metal, one course, and one course only, was open to us: the course which we adopted when we perpetrated "the crime of June 26th." (Hear, hear.) Since then we have, no doubt, had a disturbance of values and a temporary dislocation of our business with silver-using countries; but what are the evils which have befallen us comparable with those which might have happened if we had sat still and waited for the United States to repeal the Sherman Act and for the rate to fall to a shilling? (Applause.) I spoke just now of clouds which sometimes obscure the political horizon in this country. There is one cloud which has for the past few years loomed upon our horizon, and which I am glad to say shows some signs of rolling by. A firm alliance with the ruler of Afghanistan and a determination to respect, and, as far as possible, to maintain the independence of his country have been articles of faith with the Government of India ever since the accession of the present Ameer, and it has been my earnest desire to cultivate intimate relations with his Highness, and to do all in my power to convince him of our good-will towards him, and of our intention to fulfil scrupulously our engagements to him. (Applause.) Various circumstances, for which neither his Highness nor I have been entirely responsible, have thrown difficulties in the way of such a *rapprochement* as I have indicated. When I arrived in India, in 1888, a Cabul Mission had just been countermanded. His Highness was occupied in dealing with a dangerous rebellion which at the time seemed to threaten the integrity of his possessions: its suppression required his presence on the remote frontiers of Afghan-Turkestan, and during the first two years of my Viceroyalty he was absent from Cabul and entirely engrossed with the serious task which he had taken in hand. After his return to his capital the state of his health and other complications in the mountainous region, known as the Hazara country, prevented his Highness from turning his attention to several outstanding questions in which he as well as the Government of India were concered; and it was owing to these causes that his Highness asked to be excused from receiving the Mission of Lord Roberts which was to have proceeded to Jellalabad twelve months ago. His Highness has now been successful in restoring order within his dominions, and I am glad to say that the accounts which we receive of his health are satisfactory. Advantage has accordingly been taken of this opportunity in order to send the friendly Mission, which is at this moment on its way to Cabul. I do not wish to be over-sanguine as to the results of that Mission: frontier questions are always difficult to dispose of. There is generally a good deal to be said on both sides, and each side is naturally tenacious of what it believes to be its own rights. But these difficulties are more than half surmounted when each party approaches the discussion in a moderate and conciliatory spirit: it is in this spirit that our Envoy has been instructed to deal with the issues which he will shortly discuss with his Highness. He will attempt, not to drive a hard bargain, but to effect an amicable settlement as between two neighbours whose interests are in many respects identical. I am bound to add that nothing could be more friendly than the disposition which his Highness, on his side, has lately evinced in dealing with several points which have arisen in connection with these frontier questions, nor could anything be more satisfactory than his Highnesses attitude with regard to the Mission. (Applause.) With a ruler as shrewd and sagacious as the Ameer, and an envoy as straight forward as Sir Mortimer Durand, there is, I think, every reason to believe that a solution, creditable and advantageous to both sides should not be beyond our reach. I will venture to say that even if we are not able to dispose at once of the whole of the questions at issue between the two Governments, a foundation will have been laid for closer and more confidential relations than those which have existed between them during the last few years. (Applause.) And now, gentlemen, it remains for me to thank you for the manner in which you have received the President's graceful reference to the part which Lady Lansdowne—(applause)—and I have taken in social, as distinguished from political and official matters. Your kindness amply compansates us for any pains which we may have taken in this direction, and I listened with real pleasure to the words in which Mr. Fanshawe dwelt upon the manner in which I have been assisted by her, who during the last ten years of my life has done so much to smooth my path. (Applause.) We shall, indeed, carry away with us many pleasant recollections of our Indian life. As for me, I may perhaps in years to come remember that the Simla rains were long and trying, that Simla work was hard and monotonous; but I shall remember also that Simla friendships were warm and cordial, and that during my five years of Indian life I encountered at the hands of my Simla neighbours nothing but that kindness and courtesy of which you have given me a conspicuous example this evening. (Applause.)

THE LOSS OF THE "SWORDSMAN."

There are many interesting details in connection with the loss of the steamer "Swordsman," due to her being run down in mid-ocean by the Dutch steamer "Gelderland," says the *Times of Ceylon* the collision took place just below the Line in the course of vessel travelling from Aden to the Seychelles. The "Gelderland" was making for the former port and the "Swordsman" for Mauritius. The collision took place in the dark, and, as is usual in regard to matters of this sort, there is a conflict between the commanders of the two ships on the subject of the proper carriage of lights. The accident occurred in the second officer's watch, and his complaint against the "Swordman" is that she had no red light, and that, therefore, he only saw the white one, and took ir for her stern light till just as the "Swordsman" neared the "Gelderland" when he caught the glint of her masthead light. Capt Macdermott, the commander of the lost ship, on the other hand, says that his ship was carrying a red light; and the statement is corroborated by those on board his ship. At the time the accident happened, however, Capt. Macdermott was below. The question that naturally suggests itself: Could not both stories be correct—could not the "Swordsman" have been carrying her red light all right, but the light have been invisible to the officer on watch on the "Gelderland" owing to atmospheric conditions? Capt. Macdermott however, answered this to our reporter. "No," said he, "There was no Fog, or anything of that sort. The accident took place at ten minutes past four on the morning of the 4th of September, that was, two days after the moon had passed her last quarter, and there was a good light. I know that when I got in the water I saw the rays of the sun not the sun itself but the first light away where the sun had to rise. It was what I should call "a fine clear morning."

Another thing that is averred on the "Gelderland" is that the "Swordsman" at the time of the collision had no European officer on duty; but that the man on watch was merely a Malay gunner.

Capt. Macdermott admits this. He and his first and second officers are Europeans; but they have their regular watches, and the Malay, who acted as third officer, had his watch also, and the accident occurred in his watch; but added Capt. Macdermott: "that is nothing. The ship is one belonging to native owners in Bombay, and I have frequently gone out with her with none but native officers on board at times when they have been unable to get European officers.

To his thinking the Malay on watch was perfectly competent.

HOW THE VESSEL SANK.

The story of the collision is an interesting one. Just prior to the accident the "Gelderland" was travelling at the rate of nine knots; the "Swordsman" going at about eight knots. Now, the story of the "Gelderland" officer is that, when he saw that the "swords man" was coming in an opposite direction, and that there was likely to be an accident, he reversed engines, and it is claimed that, had this not been done, the "Gelderland" would have sustained far more injury from the actual impact than she did. Capt Macdermott evidently holds a different opinion. "My ship was cut into about the bridge," he says, "and she was nearly cut in two. That doesn't look like a reversal of the engines. My opinion is the engines were only reversed when the collision took place and the "Gelderland drew out from us." The point is doubtless one that a Court of Inquiry will go into fully. When officers are up for examination, a special question put to them—"What would you do with your ship in the event of a collision? The presumption is that, in most collisions, the vessel that is run into sustains more damage than the vessel which runs her down, and it is expressly laid a down therefore—and that is why the question forms part of the code—that on a vessel running down another it is to be driven slowly ahead, so as to allow those on board the ship that is run down to clamber from it on to the vessel running it down. In this case, though, from the stories on both sides, it would look as though the engines were in course of reversal, and that this caused the "Gelderland" to come out from the "Swordsman," with the result that the water at once rushed into the hole made in the "Swordsman," and caused her to sink, as Capt. Macdermott says she did, within ten minutes of the collision. On the other hand, had the "Gelderland" not gone back, the "Swordsman" might have gone down and pulled her down with her, and two ships would have been lost instead of one.

A DEPLORABLE SCENE.

The sight that followed the accident must have been a terribly exciting one, and one that our readers may form some idea of if they picture to themselves one great tall black vessel drawing herself out from an immense hole she has made in another; the crew of the more damaged vessel clutching at life belts and buoys, and springing from the ship into the water; the call to action on the "Gelderland"; the lowering of her boats; and the rescue of as many of the men in the water as could be saved. Presence of mind, coolness, and courage was called for here if ever they were, and it is in this respect that the commanders of the "Gelderland" and the "Swordsman" stand out as men well fitted for the positions they occupied, for they are both able to give accounts as to what took place, which show that they were alive to every possibility, and met them in a way that showed the very greatest self-possession. Two instances will suffice. When the "Gelderland" drew off from the "Swordsman," and the crew of the Swordsman" flung themselves into the water, and when the "Swordsman" began to sink, the commander of the "Gelderland" did not know what the damage was that had been done to his vessel, and in his desire to help the crew of the ill-fated vessel that was going down before his eyes he very properly bethought himself of the claims his own people had to consideration, and therefore when he ordered boats to be lowered, he ordered that two were to go to the help of the people in the water, and that two were to be kept in readiness for his own crew to take to, if necessary. The other has reference to Capt. Macdermott. the last man who was picked up from the doomed ship. He is able to tell all about how each man went over from his ship, and to make likely presumptions as to the reason why those who were lost were not saved. This is wonderful when one remembers that he had to jump overboard in his sleeping suit, so rapidly did the alarm, the collision and the sinking of the ship follow each other in the order of events on that terrible morning.

A Missionary was the only European who was lost—the others drowned were six Lascar seamen. "Poor old man," said Capt. Macdermott sympathetically, "he was a grand specimen of a man. He was 71 years of age; but he looked much younger, and he was going to Africa with some new form of religious movement—some American evangelical sectarian movement. I saw him on the deck before he went over, with his trousers tucked up to his knees and his coatsleeves rolled up, and I asked him 'Can you swim?' and he answered 'Yes, well,' and he went over with a life-buoy. How he died I can't say. The boiler burst when the ship went down, and that is the only way I can account for it. When the boiler burst he must have been killed." The missionary's name was Kelly.

TH

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The subject of aerial navigation has been discussed at a recent congress in Chicago. Numerous papers were read, including one by Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, who is reported to have completed the working model of a flying machine on which he has been engaged for a year or more. In his paper, which was entitled "The Internal Work of Moving Air," Professor Langley gave the results of experiments he has made for some years on the soaring of birds—for example, buzzards—from which he concludes that flying machines can be made to imitate this mode of fight, and sail in the air when the latter is in movement as easily as a bird can soar. By the term "soar" he means, of course, the rise or skimming of birds in the air, with their wings merely expanded and not beating the air. Soaring flight was also treated in papers by M. J. Bretonniere, of Constantine, Algeria; by Chevalier de Lowrie, of Combebigu, France; Mr. Wellington, of New York; and Mr. Crossland Taylor, of Heisby, England. Dr. Thurston, of Sibley Cottage, Ithaca, New York, recommended steel as the best material for aerial vessels.

Kite flying was the subject of a paper by Mr. W. A. Eddy, of Bayonne, New Jersey, who has succeeded in flying hexagonal and tailless kites to a height of over 4,000ft. Ballooning also came in for a large share of attention, and General W. Hutchinson, of the British Army, read a paper on the "Design of Navigable Balloons." Professor Mark W. Harrington advocated the establishment of special ballon and kite stations for meteorological purposes. Aeroplanes were treated by Professor A. F. Zahm, who exhibited his experimental models and set forth his conclusions. He defined the aeroplane as the supporting surface of a flying machine, as distinguised from the propelling surface, and stated as some of its requirements that it should, when launched in any manner, automatically head to the wind and move rapidly forward, that it should recover its equilibrium when displaced or overturned, and maintain a prescribed average position in the air as a boat does on the water.

M. Gaston Tissandier, the well-known "savant," has writtten an interesting account of the late Dr. Charcot, of whom Mrs. Crawford has already given us her reminiscences in 'Truth.' According to M. Tissandier, who, as a man of science himself, may be regarded as a qualified judge, Charcot's reputation in Europe was almost equal to that of Pasteur and Virchow. Above all, he was distinguished as a very bold innovator, a most eloquent teacher, and an influential administrator. Born at Paris in 1825, he never left it, and was a true Parisian. After a brilliant course in classics he studied medicine, and was noted for his zeal, intelligence, and the sagacity of his observations. In 1855 he took his degree of doctor with high honours, and the following year became a hospital doctor. In 1862 he was nominated professor to the Salpetriere, where his lectures were not rigorously kept within the bounds of time-honoured knowledge, as is usually the case, but fertilised by new ideas and methods. In 1873 he accepted the chair of pathological anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, which he held until 1883. He was a member of the Acadamies of Medicine and of Science, as well as a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

Since 1877 he has thrown a flood of light on obscure medical questions, especially in relation to locomotor ataxy, hysteria, aphasia, and other nervious disorders. All his studies have borne fruit and led to successful cures. Nervous maladies have been his speciality, and his researches on hypnotism have attracted universal attention. He is perhaps the first official professor who has been brave enough to apply expeirmental methods to the occult phenomena of "mesmerism," and the new school of the Salpetriere which he has founded is a proof of his success. At the Salpetriere he started a museum and laboratory for the study of nervous phenomena, and also an electro-therapeutic ward.

"Nature" has an illustrated article on the Ben Nevis Meteorological Observatory, from which it appears that the high and low level stations are worked as one observatory, the observers taking their turns in both. A tower 30ft high projects above the summit station to serve as an anemometer support and an exit in winter should the snows have blocked up the ordinary doorway. When the entire station is thickly encrusted with fog crystals its appearance is highly picturesque.

Displays of St. Elmo's Fire are often observed on Ben Nevis, especially at night, from September to February, and usually in stormy weather. The fire generally appears on the south-eastern side of a cyclone, and is nearly always followed by another cyclone. Professor C. Mitchie Smith, of Madras Observatory, has shown that on the edge of a dissolving mist the electric potential is lower than the normal, and on the edge of a condensing mist higher. This observation is borne out by the fact that when the top of Ben Nevis becomes clear of mist a strong electric "earth" current comes up the telegraph cable from the foot of the mountain, and as soon as the top of the Ben is enshrouded with mist again the current is reversed. During a fall of rain or snow the current is nearly always down, and when the shower stops nearly always up the cable.

As to the quantity of dust particles in the air it is largest in the afternoon and smallest in the early morning. The mean of all the observations on Ben Nevis give 696 particles per cubic centimetre. The maximum was 14,400 and on several occasions the minimum was 0. At Kingairloch on Loch Linnhe the average number is, according to Mr. Aitken, 1,600 per cubic centimetre, whereas in London he found on one occasion as many as 100,000, and even more in Paris.

Bacteria are likely to be blamed for all the ills that flesh is heir to Professor Schenk now maintains that what we call a 'cold' is really due to these invisible pests. When one enters a cold room after being heated the bacteria in it flock to the warm body and enter by the open pores of the skin. Whatever may be said of his hypothesis he seems to have proved by experiment that bacteria in the neighbourhood of a warm body move towards it. The confirmed smoker may derive some comfort from the fact that tobacco is inimical to them.

The Americans have never taken kindly to electrocution, and again their electrical journals are raising the question whether, after all, the victims are really killed by the discharge. It is asked whether any competent physician will give his word of honor that are really dead when taken from the operating chair, and it is more than hinted that chloroform or morphine is administered before the shock is given and that the postmortem examination is performed too soon afterwards.

Papain is the active principle of the papaw plant of South America and the West Indies. A peculiarity of the papaw is that the juice from its leaves and stem will quickly make the thougest meat tender, and the leaves can also be used instead of soap in washing clothes. Papain is extracted by treating the leaves with alcohol, then dehydrating the precipitate and "drawing" it with hot water. It is an albumenoid, and more especially the whiter kind has a digestive action on fibrin. According to Mr. F. Davis, B.Sc., its digestive action occurs in neutral or feebly alkaline media, but is stopped by even a slight trace of hydrochloric acid.

The question who are the Basques?—that mysterious people who give their name to the Bay of Biscay—is always cropping up, and Professor Von der Gabelentz has recently endeavoured to show that the Basque language belongs to the African Berber family of speech—for example, the Kabyle and Tuareg. His evidence, however, only amounts to a few culture words being identical in the Basque and Berber languages, and certain analogies in the laws of phonetic change. Moreover, he assumes that the Basques and Iberians were the same people. But, as Canon Isaac Taylor points out, the Iberian tongue, according to our highest authorities, was different from the Basque, and the French Basques are a different race from the Spanish Basques, who are a feebler people of the Iberian type. If we assume that the Basques conquered the Iberians we can account for the resemblances noticed by Professor Von der Gabelentz, because the Iberians, of Berber origin, in acquiring the language of their conquerors would retain their own phonetic tendency, and also some culture words in both languages. As Canon Taylor remarks, we may still believe that the Basque language is allied to the Ural-Altaic type.

Following up Dr. Sherman's new departure in literary criticism, Mr. C. Michener, of San Francisco, California, proposes to deal with plots of fiction from the standpoint of psychology. He would first deduce the ideal or typical plot and its modifications in lyric, epic, and dramatic poetry, as well as in novels and romances. The gradual development of plots from the first beginnings of literature to the present time is also a probable branch of study.

The Royal Societies' Club in course of formation is recruited from members of the principal Royal and learned societies of the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, as well as from Academicians and Associates of the Royal Academy of Arts, the professors of universities, and other scientific institutions. The project is well advanced, and nearly a thousand eminent men in literature, science, and art have already given their support to it. Premises have been secured in St. James's-street.

To Cure Skin Diseases—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W F Fairwether, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and 27 deck passengers.

The Clan Line s s Clan Ranald, 1,338 tons Captain W G Young, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Henderson, Captain McPherson. Mr. Hamilton and three deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—September 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
C	Calder	409	Lockyer	Persian Gulf	...	B & P S N Co
D	C. Ranald	1339	Young	Marseilles	26-9	F Muir & Co
F	Safari	1433	Asthausen	Zanzibar	30-9	F Heyer
G	Sir Lancelot	886	Brebner	Mauritius	...	V Ebraim
K	Godavri	...	...	...	...	Shepherd & Co
L	Ponani	543	Ahmed	Not fixed	...	Shepherd&Co
M	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Mangalore	29-9	Shepherd&Co
N	Karli	...	...	...	...	Shepherd & Co
P	Gharapuri	19	...	Not fixed	...	Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S. S.	Mahanadi	547	Keyser	C. Mandvi	25-9	Shphrd & Co
"	Kaveri	543	Fakeera	Bhownugger	26-9	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
2	Nubia	3551	Knox	Liverpool	3-10	W&A Graham
3	Bormida	1492	Ansaldo	Genoa	5-10	C Barboro
7	Imperator	2343	Boehringer	Trieste	1-10	A Lloyd's
12	Paula sp	284	Breymann	Mauritius	...	H S Siddick

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Ranald, Young, for Marseilles.
" King Arthur, Fairweather, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Karagola, for Karachi, &c.
" Furulia, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Assam, for Aden.
" Calder, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
" Bormida, for Karachi,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
21 Lalpoora s ... Stone ... Bombay, Aug 27.
Nadir s ... Budd ... Bombay, Sept 2.
Bhopal s ... Hanson ... Hamburg, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21.—Steamers Ellora, Chusan, Maharani, Kistna and Clan Macnab.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	Departures. To
	August				
16	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.		
20	Mayo R I M s s	Finney	Somali coast	12	Somali coast
	September				
4	Sidra	Humphries	Cardiff	15	Ras Rawa a
7	Brisk H M's.	Stroeten	Somali coast.		
	Assam	Creery	Bombay	18	Bombay
11	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	12	Hodeida
	Baghdadi	Long	Hussorah	11	London
	Muttra	Hansard	London	12	Calcutta
	Clyde	Parfitt	Londou	11	Bombay
	Oldenburg	Gathemann	Sydney		Bremen
12	Turboa	Townsend	Manilla	12	London
	Polynesien	Boulard	Marseilles		Sydney
	Salazie	Paul	China	13	Marseilles
13	Purulia	Simpson	Zanzibar	14	Bombay
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Trieste	13	Bombay
	Sheik Berkhud	Gibb	Suez	15	Somali coast
	Sydney	Delacroix	Marseilles	14	China
14	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Oriental	Moule	Bombay		London
	Chiltern	Starky	Cable repairs	17	Suakim
	Avoca	Sanders	Calcutta	14	London
	St Andrews	Hansen	Rangoon		Port Said FO
	Clan Graham	Kewley	Bimlipatam	15	London
15	Athole	Watson	Illo Ilo		Port Said F O
	Oceanic	Allison	Passorange		Port Said F O
	Urania	Smith	Rangoon		Port Said FO
	Samarang	Klein	Batavia		Rotterdam
	Eastry	Wattley	Soerabaya	16	Port Said FO
	W Hall	Homewood	Rangoon	15	London
16	Gisela	Kossovich	Bombay	16	Trieste
	Hoseinee	Hardcastle	Jeddah		Bombay
	Kolpino	Smith	Bombay		Hull
	Sverre	Loading	Samarang		Montreal
	Mayo R I M s s	Finney	Somali coast.		
	Peleyna	Raza	Somali coast.		

Aden, 17th September, 1893.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 25.

From London.

Glantivy s—100 barrels blasting powder, and 10 cases sporting powder, H Shaik Adum and Co.
Clyde s—38 cases pot twine, Phipson and Co; 6 packages papers and envelopes, C A Rahim and Bros.

From Charente.

Brankome Hall s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clyde s—25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Stolzenfels s—11 cases glassware, M Curumsey; 5 cases glassware, and E Nanjee; 3 cases glas-ware, F Bhurmull.

From Antwerp.

Stolzenfels s—5 cases perfumed spirit, S Lilladhar.
Clyde s—20 bales straw boards, A Dawoodkhan; 20 cases glassware, Ebrahim Peer Mahomed and Co; 63 cases glassware, C Nanjee; and 5 cases cheese, Eduljee Ruttonjee Brothers.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—20 bales writing and packing papers, A H Essoofboy; 15 cases glassware, R E Peermahomed; 111 packages papers, L A S Dawood; and 18 cases glassware, E Peer Mahomed and Co.
Maria Valerie s—12 cases writing papers, Hussonally Abdoollally; and 16 bales writing paper, M A M Shurufally.

HIGH COURT.—September 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

265-93—Tyabjee and D—Ram-ahtmul Hukoomchand and others vs Shivhalabh Sowdas and others.
287-93—Framjee and M—Damodar Gokaldas and another vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer Dedustile and another
392-93—Payne, G and S—Luchmidass Juvraj vs Dhondiba Santooji and others.
398-93—Framjee and M—Dadabhoy Bapujee Lam vs Hormusjee Nasserwanjee Kerawalla.
399-93—Daphtary and F—Harrichand Bhicajee vs Rao Bahadoor Raghoba Janardhan Gawanker—Dikshit and H.
405-93—Payne, G and S—Dada Luxmon and another vs Gayabhai.
411-93—In person—Custoorchand Bhaga and others vs Toolsabai.

Postponed Long Causes.

105-93—Thakoredas. D and C—Assar Virjee vs Khatao Natha and others—Edgelow and G.
46-92—J C Cama—For pauper—Mahomedally Vullijee vs Manockbai and another—Tyabjee and D, and P, G and S.
223-93—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Kessowjee vs Dhunbai alias Sundrabai and others—Wadia and G, T D, and C and L, S, N and B.
548-92—F P Pavri (for pauper)—Abdool Rehman valad Abdool Jeewa vs Dayabhai Purmanund and others—Thakoredas, D and C.
609-92—Bickneir, M and M—Mathuradas Ramdas vs Moradas Vrijlal and others—Wadia and G.

Defended New Long Causes.

176-93—Brown and M—Narayen Ragoonath vs Vinayakrao Bhaskerji and others.
201-93—Brown and M—Rowjee Nagjee vs Ghella Magan alias Ghella Megraj—Chitnis, M and M—M N and F M.
285-93—Ardasir, H and D—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Bhedwar vs Naronjee Duwarkadas Vassonjee—Mansuklal, D and J.
321-93—Crawford, B and Co—James Connell vs Jamsetjee Manockjee Patel—Brown and M—(Not to be called on).
334-93—In person (a pauper)—Bai Dhunbai vs Ruttonbai and others—Pestonjee, R and K—(Not to be called on.)
267-93—Khunderao M—Neera Waman vs Harjee Motha and others—F P Pavri and D and H.
343-93—Dikshit and H—Ameerchand Lalji vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Little, S N and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Starling.)

Testimentary Suits.

21-92—Wadia and G—Jethibai vs Jeowram Akhai V M Pakvasa—For Consent Decree.
18-93—M H Khan—Gunoutrao Atmaram vs Crustnarao Sakaram and another—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

209-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash vs Awabai and others—Thakurdas, D and C and P, G and S—Part heard.
57-93—Brown and M—John Morton Dreman and others vs Narrondas Toolsidas and others—Payne G and S—Part heard.
193-92—Edgelow and G—Thribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and others vs Gangadas Tricumjee and another—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.
16-93—Brown and M—Sumsen Huskel vs Sellam Balkoji and others—Wadia and G.

Testamentary Suits.

8-93—Matubhai and J—Marcotirao Tookaram Patel and another vs Yeshodabai—Daphtary and F.
1-93—Ardesir, H and D—Mohanlal Jethabhai vs Mugonlal Purshotumdas—the guardian of Bai Jadow—Little, S, N and B.
27-92—Chalk, W and S—Pucotti San Joao vs Dagree widow of Dama Boodia—T A Bland.

Framjee and M—For Petitioner—In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Mahaboobshahi Kulburga Mills Company Limited—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan Petitioner—Edgelow and G, for Company, and Craigie, L and C, for Bank of Bengal.

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(Week ending September 16, 1893.)

Description.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	33,525	24,775	8,750	...	27,310	4,22
Goods	33,491	32,121	1,370	...	...	7,911
Other earnings	3,261	3,099	162	..	...	...
Weekly total.	70,277	59,995	10,282	..	...	..
Aggregate ..	7,30,790	7,16,215	...	...	14,576	...

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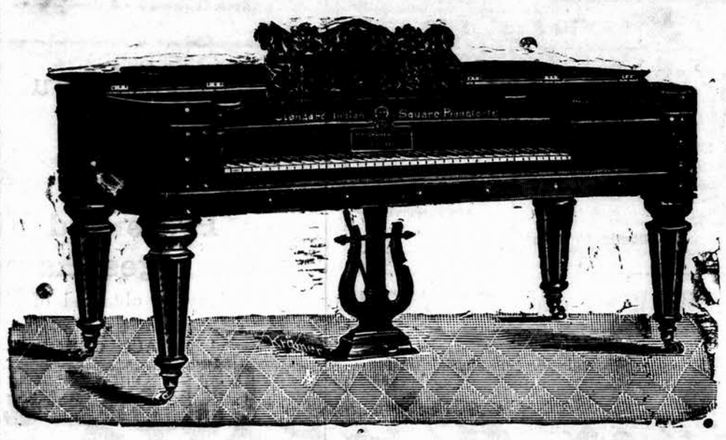

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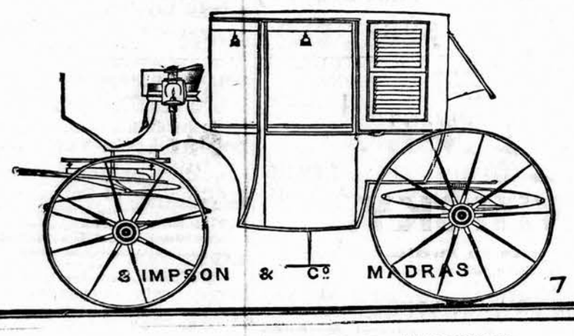

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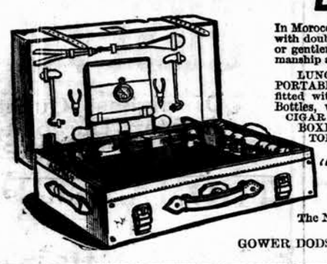

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING CLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. **Leaves no Smell.**

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE **HUDSON'S** SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

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